The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JANUARY 1 AND 2, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 8321

R070 C861

... Upon ...nt.

...Thrown Into ...orth of the City.

...of the French in the East Confirmed.

...ering Among the Soldiers.

...Etc., Etc., Etc.

...E OF PARIS.

...Thrown Into the City.

..., Dec. 31.—A dispatch from a cor... at Paris, dated the 29th, states ...ls have been thrown into the ...the city from the neighborhood of ...at a range of 7,000 yards.

...IN THE PROVINCES.

...Successes in the East.

...Dec. 31.—The towns of Au... and Vassoul have been evac... Prussians before the advance of ...under order of Generals Bressall, ... and Garibaldi.

...army of Bordeaux is marching directly ... As the French advance the inhab... hasten to our ranks and thus the army ...used rapidly. Numbers of the smaller ...now resist the enemy, as in the case of ..., which, in consequence of the combat ..., was not occupied by the Germans. ...Angest and Cog the Prussians were re... by the population.

...French Officers and their Paroles.

..., Dec. 31.—The German authorities ...allies accuse the French of paying 750 ...each French officer escaping from ...and breaking his parole.

...Soldiers Tired of the War.

...patch from Arras brings a report that ...soldiers on the march to North ...openly declare themselves tired of the

...Sufferings of the Wounded.

..., Dec. 31.—The intense cold weather ...fearful mortality among the German ...Nearly all the occupants of fifty... filled with soldiers wounded at ...of Belfort on the 21st of Decem... frozen to death before the train ...Chatenois.

...Another Assault on Belfort.

...patch from Besancon reports that an... unsuccessful assault had been made by ...on the fortifications of Belfort, ...the besiegers lost 1,400 killed and

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Prim's Wounds.

..., Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Madrid ...evening says Gen. Prim is much ...that his wounds evince no serious

...Outrage on England Repeated.

...from Havre says the Germans ...another English collier at Rouen on ...and sank the vessel in the Seine.

...Emanuel Starts for Rome.

..., Dec. 31.—King Victor Emanuel ...rincipal Ministers of the Italian ...ve gone to Rome.

Spanish Finances.

..., Dec. 31.—The Cortes has sanc... issue of treasury bonds.

...dent to a Steamer.

...Dec. 31.—The Lima, from Glas... York, ran upon the wreck of the ...the Clyde, and was obliged to put ...her bottom examined.

...United States and Russia.

...'s Moscow correspondence says the ...alliance between the United States ..., in case of war, is becoming all but

...AL AND COMMERCIAL.

...onsols closed at 92. Both ...are firm. Stocks firm. 5-20s, ...88¾; '67s, 88¾.

...31.—Bacon, 5½ for Cumber... or short-rib middles. Beef, ...nothing doing to-day. Advices ...that transactions in cotton ...limited since the war begun, ...being sold weekly. Prices are

...INDIANA NEWS.

...nd has its fourth female physician.

...are sold in Crawfordsville at ten

...ts are putting in an appearance in ...county.

...Trail is the latest Democratic candidate ...State Librarian.

Hon. R. R. Stephenson has withdrawn from ...Noblesville Commercial.

The Lebanon Weekly Patriot issues a very handsome Christmas supplement.

The assessors of Jennings county rate ...wheat and potatoes at the same price—sixty

...Billings lectured at Greencastle on ...the benefit of the literary societies of ...y University.

...question of the relocation of the War... court-house has been decided in ...Williamsport.

...Meredith, of the Cambridge City Tri... disposed of his interest in the es... to W. P. Harding.

...Endsley, one of the proprietors of the ...Herald, died on the farm where he ..., near Abington, on Monday, the 19th

...Plymouth, on the night of the 28th, ...Thompson, son of a well-to-do farmer, ...suicide by taking strychnine. He ...family. The cause is attributed to ...troubles.

...Patriot says the paragraph that has been ...all over the country to the effect ...young lady of Boone county sold her ...hair, to defray the cost of sending a ...sister to school, is not true.

...Lentz struck a man named Valen... Perry township, seven miles from ...ville, Wednesday, with an axe, cutting ...hand in three places, from which he ...death Friday. Lentz has thus far es...

...prisoners confined in the Hancock jail effected their escape last Monday ...The jail is one of the primitive sort, ...logs, and weather-boarded on the out... the inside is lined with two-inch ...

...Terry, who lives on Main street, has a ...which has been in the family for one ...years. The same gentleman has a ...which has been running forty-seven ...stopping only three times—for oil.—...Republican.

...Christmas fights are still going on at Eliza... On Friday, John H. Eurton and Hiram ...went together belligerently, and ...literally "chawed" Cooper, insomuch ...Dr. Melton's surgical skill was barely ...to remodel him.

...residence of Edwin Shoemaker, three ...north of Tipton, was burned on the ...of the 24th. The family managed to ...few bed-clothes, and that was all, as ...fell in a few moments after the dis... of the fire was made.

...day, the sixteenth day of the trial of ...Jenks, for the murder of George ..., at Lagrange, the jury retired to make ...their verdict, and returned about midnight ...verdict of guilty, and that the prisoner ...ed in the State prison for life.

...Wednesday night a German, with his ...child, was riding home from Lafay...leigh, the mother taking extreme ...wrap up the child from the cold ...arrived at home the babe was ...be dead, the result, it is supposed, ...ation.

...team flouring-mill of Wm. Cottle & ...Trafalgar, was blown up by an explo... boiler on Thursday, at about half-...o'clock, severely, if not mortally, ...James M. Cottle, John M. Cottle, ...E. H. Jouif, fireman; Wm. Fisler ...Settergill, citizens; also slightly ...little son of Joliff's. The sup... of the explosion was a scarcity of ...boiler. Loss, $3,000; no insur...

...county is ahead on fat cattle: ...gentleman has just returned from ...City, where he has been with two ...of which was "Lord John," the ...steer that has been the pride of, ...off the premiums of, the State and ...It was weighed at Buffalo on ...New York, and "pulled down" 3,... being nearly one hundred pounds ...any other that has been taken to ...The second steer was the "Tom ...a three-year-old, and weighed

...specimen of the manner in which ...out in Elkhart, as we learn ...Democratic Union: "Frank Melcus ...before Esquire Tursook on ...and fined five dollars and costs, ...of assault and battery upon the ...Charles Haight. This not being ...factory to Charles, he went in on ...and polished Frank's mug success... return paid ten dollars and costs, ...of the same Justice. It costs ...than to whip a woman, as it ap... Elkhart."

MEMPHIS.

Sudden Death of a Jewish Rabbi—Bold Highway Robbery—Arrest of the Murderer of Davy Crockett's Grandson.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—Rev. Simon Tuska, the Hebrew rabbi in charge of the Reformed Temple, died suddenly at his residence last night of heart disease. He had just delivered a lecture at the temple. The deceased is widely known and universally esteemed.

A bold robbery was perpetrated upon a man named Horandaus, on Commerce street, last night, by two men. Horandaus resisted and was fatally stabbed. Pat Sullivan, who was released yesterday on bail, having been arrested as an accomplice in the murder of Jones, has been arrested as one of the assailants of Horandaus and committed to jail.

Henry Harris, the negro who murdered John Bell Crockett, at Bradley's Landing, on Tuesday night, was arrested here last night at a negro fair, and taken to Arkansas on a requisition of Governor Clayton. The money of the murdered man was found on him.

BOSTON.

The Ames Plow Company Failure—New City Government.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Boston Journal, in an article on the suspension of the Ames Plow Company and the solvency of Oakes Ames, says: "There is no doubt that in a few months Ames will be able not only to sustain himself and come out of this trial with a large fortune, but he will, without causing the loss of a dollar to any one, carry, to a successful termination, those projects which his energy and enterprise have induced him to participate in."

Mayor Shurtleff delivered his valedictory address at the final meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day, after three years' service. The new city government will be inaugurated on Monday.

ST. LOUIS.

Fires in 1870—Suicide—Taken from a House of Prostitution.

ST LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Number of fires in this city during the past year, 195; loss, $777,083; insurance, $661,162; loss above insurance, $115,920. Four firemen were injured while on duty, and eleven lives were lost by fire, explosion, &c.

Mrs. Christiana Kapp, a German woman, whose husband recently died, hung herself to her bedpost on Thursday night.

Two young girls who claim to have been brought here from Cincinnati were taken from a house of prostitution yesterday, and will be sent home.

The California French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The French sent the following to Gambetta yesterday:

"New Year's gift to France of the Frenchmen of California—one hundred thousand francs for national defense. Vive la France—vive la Republique!

"For the Central Committee of California, by Fouchelld."

He received to-day an enthusiastic reply from Gambetta.

The Commerce of Detroit.

DETROIT, December 31.—The Tribune, in a review of the commerce of Detroit during the past year, shows receipts of flour, 344,619; wheat, 2,125,473; corn, 411,038; oats, 436,018; barley, 378,027; dressed hogs, 661,685; hides, 5,157,760; wool, 592,917; cattle, 130,340; sheep, 158,336; hogs, 188,702.

Burning of Henry Clay's Birth-place.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 31.—The house where Henry Clay was born, near Ashland, Hanover county, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was more than a century old.

TELEGRAMS.

Dr. Thrall enters upon his duties as Marshal of the Southern Ohio district on Monday.

The Newport barracks after all will not be vacated. General Gordon Granger will, it is said, succeed General Wessell in the command.

Mrs. W. M. Terry, mother of the Hon. W. Terry, Representative from the Fifth Michigan district, died at Grand Haven, Michigan, Friday evening.

The statistics of Richmond, Va., for the year show an increased prosperity over last year. The manufacturers have increased five million dollars.

Fowler & Brown's block, Piter's drug store and other buildings, at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000.

Charles McCullough, policeman, convicted of repeating in Philadelphia, at the October election, was yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Other men, who were convicted of false personation and illegal voting, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

River News.

The weather yesterday was mild, with clouds in the morning and clear in the afternoon. The wind was from the northwest, with no prospects of rain soon. The mercury indicated 43 at noon and 38 at 6 p. m. The ice was running pretty heavy yesterday, yet the ferryboats were making their usual trips. The indications now favor an early resumption of navigation. The Mail-line Company, we understand, contemplate sending out one of their steamers this evening to Cincinnati, provided the weather continues warm. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries at various points. Here the river is receding, with less than three feet in the pass down the Indiana chute and five feet in the canal.

Mr. Joseph McCammett, pilot of the steamer [illegible], was in the city yesterday.

No arrivals or departures and nothing of interest to report.

The Virginia was advertised to leave New Orleans yesterday.

The [illegible] Houston and [illegible] for yesterday [illegible] expected last night.

The crew of the Mollie Gratz, including Capt. Paul, left the boat at Cloverport, ice-bound, and arrived in the city yesterday, coming through by Walker's line.

Capt. Lewis, of Humphries, Lewis & Co., Evansville, has purchased Capt. Alex. Buschman's wharfboat at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, for $3,500, delivered at Evansville.

S. M. Glenn, of Waco, was found drowned in the Brazos river on the 9th inst. He was a native of Tennessee, came to Texas sixteen years ago, and was fifty years of age.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: Captain J. B. Weaver yesterday morning sent the following dispatch to Captain John Kyle, of this city, relative to the accident to the steamer John Kyle, which had just left New Orleans for Cairo, with a fine freight and passenger trip: "A ship ran into the steamboat John Kyle, last night, amidships. The Kyle was badly damaged in the hull, cabin and boilers. Had ten inches water over her dunnage. Three tugs are alongside to keep the water down. The cargo will be discharged as soon as possible. Will put a dry dock under the Kyle to-day." John I. Covington, of the Globe Insurance Company, telegraphs from New Orleans that there was to Cincinnati cargo on the John Kyle when she collided with a ship, the day night, in the river in front of that city. The John Kyle was on her first round trip, and just completed here at an expense of $100,000, and insured for two thirds of her valuation in Cincinnati offices. Knowing ones predict that the loss will cause from ten to twenty per cent of her value.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th says: The weather yesterday was about as disagreeable as could well be imagined. At daybreak the sky was obscured by a light veil of leaden clouds, which with each succeeding hour grew darker, and finally (at 3 p. m.) commenced to pour forth their contents. In the course of an hour the steamboat landing, outside of the wood-work, was converted into an almost perfect quagmire, and levee business received a quietus. We would again call the attention of the (st p) fathers of our city to the condition of our steamboat landing. From one end to the other it is blockaded, rendering either receiving or discharging of cargoes almost a matter of impossibility. Speedy action on the part of the Board of Administrators is necessary, for procrastination on their part will lose thousands, aye, hundreds of thousands of dollars, for our port. There are at present in port several steamers that for days past have laid inactive with valuable cargoes on board, simply from the fact that room cannot be found for them to discharge. Business is at a standstill on the landing, and will remain so we opine until some measures are taken to relieve steamboats from the disabilities under which they labor at present. The coal supply is at present the momentous question among steamboatmen. One dollar per box and scarcely five days supply on hand is not a very encouraging prospect. The weather and overcrowded condition of the landing caused several steamers to defer their departure yesterday.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, December 31.—River eight feet and seven inches; fallen twenty inches. Ice thinner. No ice at Portsmouth this forenoon. Local packets expect to commence running next Monday. Temperature 35; weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 31.—Weather clear and mild. Mercury 44 to 64. The river has risen two inches, and the ice is growing thinner. Port List—Fayette, Green river to Henderson; Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Quickstep, to Cairo; Arkansas Belle, from Cairo; Susie Silver, to New Orleans. The Evansville had a splendid trip out of Green river, and returned full. The Quickstep had a fair trip out, and the Susie Silver went out as full as she dared load on the water. The Arkansas Belle has 500 bales of cotton and a good passenger trip.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 31.—River commenced rising to-day, with 34 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

CAIRO, Dec. 31.—Alice Dean, Cairo to Cincinnati, 2 a. m.; Painter and barges, Cairo to Memphis, 8; John Lumsden, Cairo to Nashville, 3 p. m.; W. H. Brown, Cairo to Memphis, 4; H. C. Wilson, Cannelton to Vicksburg, 6; Carrie V. Kountz laid up here. The Ohio river is clear of ice here and there is very little passing down the Mississippi. Boats from below still experience no difficulty in reaching Cairo. River fell 5 inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Mercury 44.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—Weather clear; mercury 57. River falling, and ice thinning out. Departed—Sam Parker, Cincinnati; Rubicon, City of Alton, Marble City, Forsythe, Exchange, Leonidas, Cairo; Dexter, New Orleans; wait, White river.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 31.—Up—Turner. Down—Ida Stockdale and Nick Longworth. River rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Arrived—[illegible] and barges, from St. Louis. Departed—Belle Lee, for Memphis; Virginia, for Louisville; Belle Vernon, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The President to Start the San Domingo Commission on Monday.

Judge Advocate Holt Makes a Denial Regarding the Surratt Case.

The Cattle Disease Prevalent in the Northern Border States.

Another Present for the President.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CATTLE DISEASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Information has been received at the Treasury Department of the prevalence of cattle disease—known as the hoof and mouth disease—among the cattle in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This disease has prevailed to a great extent in England during the past two or three years, and it is supposed it was introduced into this country by cattle imported from Canada. To prevent the further introduction of the disease into this country the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order, to Collectors on the frontier, not to allow the entry of cattle or hides of neat unless the invoice of importation is accompanied by a Consular certificate that he has reason to believe that the importation is free from the disease above mentioned, and that it has not and does not prevail in the locality from whence the shipment was made.

SAN DOMINGO.

The President to-day had a conference of two hours with the Secretary of the Navy at the Department, relative to the naval portion of the San Domingo annexation commission. The Secretary stated that the Tennessee would probably be ready to sail on Saturday next. Every possible expedition is used to get the vessel in readiness. The programme is now to have the Senate resolutions pass on Friday next. Butler and Banks will lead off in the House to force them through under the previous question, after a day and night debate.

SURRATT.

Judge Advocate Holt denies a statement lately published that when Surratt's mother was on trial here he consented to release her if the former would give himself up to trial, and that Surratt was informed of this by his friends, who were in communication with him, and instead of complying at once, thereby securing the release of his mother, he immediately absconded, leaving her to her fate.

ANOTHER PRESENT.

Senator Williams yesterday presented to Grant a handsome leather saddle-frame, curiously carved, the gift of a poor Mexican in Oregon. It is said that Williams will soon be appointed to a Cabinet position.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The President yesterday said that he did not think there was any doubt that the San Domingo resolution of Senator Morton would pass the House. He has conversed freely with many members of the House, and is very confident of success. The friends of the proposition say they can count a two thirds majority in the House who will vote for the resolutions, as they passed the Senate, and oppose any change or modification of them.

It is reported that Gen. Banks, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Gen. Garfield and other Republican leaders in the House are in favor of amending the resolutions, but it is not likely the opportunity will be given, as those having charge of the matter will probably endeavor to get the resolutions before the House, which can only be done by a two-thirds vote, and, this accomplished, a day or two will be given for debate.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

The President has already selected the Commissioners, but declines to make them public. It was reported yesterday that in order to save time the President would avail himself of his constitutional right, and appoint Commissioners in advance of the action of the House, and that they would proceed to the Island Monday next, on a Government vessel already prepared for that purpose. This report, however, is found to have no foundation whatever.

MRS. BELKNAP'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The pall-bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Secretary Belknap to-morrow afternoon will be Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Creswell, Judge S. F. Miller, of the Supreme Court, General Horace Porter, [illegible] of New York, General [illegible] Robeson, General Sherman, General Hackett, Wm. S. Huntington, [illegible] and General E. W. Tice, of Iowa.

BURNED TO DEATH.

At a fire in the northern part of this city to-day Mrs. Ann Bass, aged 79 years, was burned so badly that she died.

STATISTICAL.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—Fourteen hundred and eighty-three marriage licenses were issued in the District of Columbia during 1870. Forty-three divorce cases were filed during the same period, eighteen divorces granted, five dismissed and the remainder are pending.

THE BONDS.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular giving the numbers and denominations of many registered bonds cavented on the books of the Department at this date. The bonds are from $50 to $5,000 each, and aggregate $500 and $2,000.

NEW YORK.

The Colored Cadet in Trouble Again—Gen. Schenck Interviewed on Our English Difficulties—The Nathan Murderer said to be Under Arrest—The Gorgeous Vestments at St. Albans Discontinued, etc.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Chief Justice Chase arrived in town yesterday, accompanied by his daughter, and is likely to spend the remainder of the season here, unless the present improvement in his health should warrant his return to his place on the supreme bench before the close of the present term.

THAT COLORED CADET.

A dispatch announces that James W. Smith, colored cadet at West Point, is again in trouble. He was recently reported in the usual manner for delinquency in drill. He made a written explanation of the alleged offense, and this explanation is represented to contain undoubted evidence of falsification of the facts. Upon this charge he is to be again arraigned before a new court martial, which will soon be appointed for the purpose of trying him.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck, our new Minister to England, in an interview with a reporter yesterday, gave a somewhat guarded statement of his opinion on important matters now pending between Great Britain and the United States. In regard to the fishery question, the General said: My impression is that the Government of Great Britain is not half so difficult to deal with in relation to the fishery as the Canadians themselves. I have reason to believe that the conduct of the latter is not stimulated by instructions from the mother country, but on the contrary causes much concern to Great Britain herself. Of course the English Government will not entirely disavow and rebuke any unfriendly manifestations of the provinces toward the people of this country, but my opinion is that England feels annoyed at the conduct of the Canadians, and will probably send out delegates to the Government of the Dominion with instructions to put a curb upon their arrogance, and to bring them to a sense of the duty they owe to the people of the United States. Without regard to the merits of the case, I must say that their behavior has been churlish and offensive in the highest degree. I believe that if England could, without a sacrifice of her traditional pride, give up her claims in America she would most willingly do it; or if Canada would sever her connection with the mother country, and declare herself an independent State, the British Government would raise no objection to such an arrangement. The trouble is that the Canadians stick closely, and prefer to be an English province. English interests lie in that quarter and her possessions in that quarter are the means by which she can check the ambitious designs of other powers, and if my opinion that, in the natural course of events, Canada will lapse into our Union. He is of the opinion that there will be nothing more than dollars and cents required in the settlement of the Alabama claims. Such as the opening of the St. Lawrence, and the same right for American fishermen as Canadian. He could not exactly tell in what forms our claims will be presented, and what terms they will embrace, but money alone will not suffice as a compensation due us for the damage sustained by the fitting out of the rebel cruisers during our late war. Said the General, we have had enough of feasting and toasting, we want some decided action in the matter, and shall certainly try to get all we can. I can say that the fishery question will be drawn into the discussion along with the Alabama claims. We shall try to obtain a settlement of all these questions now and forever. The General remarked that he had not received his instructions yet, but he had no doubt but they will leave him a very fair margin for his own discretion.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

A sensational paper this morning publishes a characteristic communication from George Jones, alias Count Joannes, communicating intelligence that the murderer of Benjamin Nathan has been discovered; that the evidence against him, though circumstantial, is clear and convincing; that he is now in the hands of the authorities, though arrested for a different offense. The narrative occupies five columns of the journal in which it appears, is double-leaded, and is undoubtedly for a sensational effect.

RITUALISTIC.

The gorgeous vestments worn by the ministers of St. Albans and St. Sacrament churches will be discontinued to-morrow, and the plain white used in the other Episcopal churches substituted. This reform has not been introduced without considerable controversy between the Bishop of New York and Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rector at St. Albans, nor is it yet agreed that the change will be permanent. From an interview with Bishop Potter and Rev. Mr. Morrill, the fact is evident that the ritualistic element in the Episcopal church will soon be put to the test, and that the venerable Bishop of New York is opposed to an extremism so palpable in the church. Rev. Mr. Morrill is decided in his High Church views, and fully satisfied that the ritual of St. Albans is that of reformation. He speaks in the severest terms of American journalism, and holds up England as a model for veracity and honor. Bishop Potter is very moderate in his views. He said the clergy of his diocese own the relationship to him of children, but claims there must be certain limits, beyond which ministers cannot go. The change in the vestments are made at his expressed wish.

A MISSING STEAMER.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the Swiftsure, which sailed from Leith for New York on September 3d. The Swiftsure was 795 tons register, and was a full-rigged ship, and was laden with a cargo of gas coal, which she took on board at Leith. She was commanded by Capt. Robt. Scott, and besides the crew, which numbered about 20 hands, mostly natives of Fife, she had one young gentleman as passenger on board.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The European mail says Sir Stafford Northcoate, speaking recently against the annexation of Canada with the United States, said he believed no other post of our empire was of greater value to England. He had no doubt we should see the resources of Canada largely developed by the completion of a great railway system, and it would be then most important that ocean communication should be made to it as a home for emigrants. Canada was invaluable, very few countries offering such advantages. The English feeling greatly prevailed in Canada.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—P. M.

Transactions in Gold have been light and the market closed dull but steady at 110¾@110⅞. Loans were made at 3@7 per cent gold.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were about $44,000,000.

The shipments of specie to-day were $315,000. Government securities opened steady, and at noon the market was higher on all the Gold Boards, and closed strong at the advanced prices.

The stock market is very strong. Rock Island has been very active. There were some heavy transfers of Northwestern preferred stock to-day for German account, and it is ~~stated that the~~ total transfers will reach 20,000 shares.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$1,393,711
Specie, increase	2,439,090
Circulation, decrease	29,469
Deposits, decrease	524,759
Legal-Tenders, decrease	1,494,356

Money was easy at from 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, but most of the transactions were at the lower rate.

State securities were quiet but firm this afternoon. There was no second call.

There will be no transactions at either the Stock or Gold Board on Monday.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113¾@ —
Coupons of '62	108¼@
Coupons of '64	108¼@
Coupons of '65	108¼@
Do new	110¾@
Coupons of '67	111 @
Coupons of '68	111⅜@
Ten-forties	106¼@
Currency 6's	110¾@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92½@	Old Virg'ia	67½@
Old Tenn	64 @	Old N. Car	45½@
New Tenn	61 @	New N. Car	23½@
New Virg'a	63 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	45⅛	Northwestern	73⅞
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	82¼
Mariposa	4½	Rock Island	105⅞
Do preferred	9½	N. Jersey Cen't	103½
Adams Express	64¼	St. Paul, ex-div	52¼
Wells & Fargo	33	Do preferred	73½
Amer. Express	43	Tol. & Wabash	49¾
U. S. Express	32¼	Do preferred	69
Pacific Mail	40	Fort Wayne	92½
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92	Terre Haute	25
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88	Do preferred	54
Erie	23½	Chi. & Alton	115
Erie preferred	46½	Do preferred	114
Harlem	131	Ohio & Mis'sippi	28⅝
Do preferred	132	C. C. and C	82
Reading	99½	Burlington	152
Mch. Central	116	Lake Shore	92¼
Pittsburg	105¼	Illinois Central	136½

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Total receipts 45,000 head—qualities inferior to last week. There were a few herds of good, butchering steers, from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Iowa, and many mixed from Canada of very poor quality. A few Christmas cattle were sold, averaging 2,200, at 1c. The market is dull and dragging since evening. Range for common 7c to 8c for good, and 8½c for extra large; none were left unsold at the close. The following sales were made today: Livingston & Rosenthall, 400 Canada mixed, averaging 1,050 pounds, at 5½c; 17 Illinois, averaging 1,200 pounds, at 7½c; Henry Rosenthal, 30 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,370 pounds, at [illegible]c; 38 steers, averaging 1,117 pounds, at 6¾c; Freeman & Co., 96 Missouri, averaging 1,290 pounds, at 4½c; 48, averaging 1,240 pounds, at 7c; 47 Iowa, averaging 1,380 pounds, at 8c; 120 Illinois, 1,330, at 7½c; 17, 1,260, at 7½c; John McDonough, 20 Michigan oxen, 1,600, at 6½c; D. C. Hough, 17 Illinois oxen, 1,200, at 7c; Prosper Eastman, 28 Kentucky, 1,400, at 7½c; Henry Roe, 20 Michigan, 1,100, at 6½c; W. H. Monroe, 7 fine Missouri Christmas steers, 2,200, at 10c; 3 Canada oxen, 1,520, at 7½c; A. C. Gates, 25 Cherokee heifers, 820, at 5½c; George Dewey, 13 Kentucky oxen, 1,750, at 8½c; J. Brown Riott, 19 Canada mixed, 1,090, at 6c; S. W. Clark, 20 Michigan, 975, at 5¼c.

Sheep—Total receipts 130,000, nearly all poor and common; no demand. Fat scarce, and in demand. A large portion of the stock were those in first hands. No change in prices since yesterday, the range being from 4½ to 6½c for common to prime.

Hogs—Total receipts 11,000. No business here.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending December 31st, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1870.

Accident	2	Knife wound	1
Bronchitis	1	Old age	2
Congestion of Brain	1	Paralysis	1
Consumption	5	Pneumonia	2
Cough	1	Premature Birth	1
Convulsion	2	Rheumatism	2
Croup	2	Scrofula	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Still-born	5
Fever, puerperal	1	Teething	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Trismus	1
Gunshot wound	1	Unknown	2
Total			37

SEX.

Male	24	Female	13

COLOR.

White	23	Black	14

AGE.

Under 3 years	15	3 to 6 years	1
6 to 10 years	0	10 to 20 years	3
20 to 30 years	5	30 to 40 years	3
40 to 50 years	4	50 to 60 years	3
60 to 70 years	0	70 and over	3

NATIVITY.

America	27	Ireland	5
Germany	3	England	1
Scotland	1		

Number of deaths Eastern District	23
" " Western "	14
Without medical attention	7

C. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

☞ The war has convinced the French that their system of field artillery is inferior to that of the Prussians, they are making strenuous efforts to improve it. The sole merit of the French system is its simplicity. Their field-piece, a muzzle-loader, compares favorably, but in mechanism of gun and in simplicity of ammunition, with the complicated breech-loader of the Prussians. Here, however, the superiority ends. In accuracy, in flatness of trajectory, and in velocity, the Prussian field-piece is by far the most powerful weapon. Much of this is due to the caliber. The French piece rayée 4 is a bronze muzzle-loader converted into a rifled gun by grooving the old 5 pounder smooth bore, the caliber of which is [illegible] inch. The caliber of the Prussian field 4 pounder is, however, only 3.1 inch; the projectile, consequently, although of the same weight, is of less sectional area than that of the French gun. The Prussian shell is, therefore, better adapted to overcome the resistance which the air opposes to bodies moving through it, and the result, they retain better their original velocity.

☞ The lottery fever has broken out among the school-boys in Gilroy, California. They have got up a grand scheme, the first prize to be 10,000 marbles and the lowest 12 marbles; the tickets are to be sold for marbles, and the surplus marbles over paying expenses will be given to [illegible]

STANDING AND WALKING.

A Cornell University Professor on an Interesting Theme.

GRECIAN BENDS, ETC.

[N. Y. Tribune Report of a Lecture by Prof. B. G. Wilder.]

When I undertake to-night to tell you how we stand and how we walk, I beg you to bear in mind that I do not pretend to tell you all of it. I can imagine a few smiles, with some incredulity indicated thereby, as to there being anything abstruse or difficult to understand in the walking or standing of mankind, "Why!" you say, "anybody can stand; a very Hottentot can walk about, and the beasts themselves get over the earth after their fashion." That is very true, but so does every one of us see and hear. So does the most ignorant savage upon the earth, and yet, ladies and gentlemen, at this very day, the most learned physiologists in the world are disputing as to the exact nature and functions of certain structures in the eye and ear. Everybody knows a musketo, and it does not require any very profound erudition to be bitten by one; but how many of us have any idea of the complicated instrument by which our skin is pierced, the blood drawn, and the poison instilled into our veins? Moreover, sir as we are now, and wise as we think ourselves, and firm upon our legs as we know we are, there was a time, when we were just as much human beings as now, that we could not walk, not even stand. We know that we have gained the power to walk and stand only by long practice, at the expense of great time and many hard knocks.

WHAT WALKING REALLY IS.

Dr. Holmes says: "Walking is a perpetual falling with a perpetual self-recovery. It is a most complex, violent, and perilous operation, which we divest of its extreme danger only by continual practice from a very early period of life. We find how complex it is when we attempt to analyze it. We learn how violent it is, when we walk against a post or a door in the dark. We discover how dangerous it is, when we slip or trip and come down, perhaps breaking or dislocating our limbs, or overlook the last step of a flight of stairs, and discover with what headlong violence we have been hurling ourselves forward." For my part I had come to this conclusion long before I read this little piece of Dr. Holmes's, and I am convinced that if any ten now before me should undertake to come forward now into my place, and tell all the rest how they stand and how they walk, they would in the first place offer you as many contradictory explanations of the phenomenon, and if any one undertook to give the lecture over again he would contradict himself as flatly as I did when I delivered it for the second time. Now, granting all this, it is certain that I am not here to say everything that is or can be known respecting these two very simple phenomena of the walking and standing of mankind.

We know that we are men and not beasts, but we hardly know how much of a difference there is between us as men and the bodies of brute animals. We know, perhaps, that we have an immortal soul. We know that that soul has a power of looking forward in a way that no beast has. We do not always realize that the very position of the head upon the spinal column of mankind gives to him, and him alone, that power of elevating his eyes which no animal possesses to the same degree, and which man would not be endowed with were he like the beast, moving forward and backward upon all fours. We know that we have the power of grasping with the hands, and touching every part of the body with the fingers of one and the other hand, which seems to typify and represent in the bodies that freedom of will which man possesses beyond all other animals; and, finally, we know that we walk erect, and there must be certainly something in this beyond the mere fact that man's body is balanced upon two feet and stands erect, whereas all the other animals walk or stand in an attitude more or less inclined.

THE WALKING OF MEN COMPARED WITH THAT OF BRUTES.

You will notice in menageries that the tallest apes are obliged to walk upon their feet as we should walk upon the hands, with the great toe standing out from the side of the foot, and the heel so short that it has not the power of supporting the body that our heel has. Here is a diagram of the skeleton of the foot of a man, and you see that the heel is long and strong; that the bones forming the arch of the foot are strongly put together. The great toe is the essential part of the foot in standing and walking. If any of us have lost our great toes, we should find immediately how difficult it is to balance ourselves upon our feet, because with man the use of the great toe lies in the propulsion of the body upon the feet, whereas in the gorilla the great toe stands out from the side of the foot like a thumb, and has no power whatever of supporting the body or propelling it like the man. Du Chaillu tells wonderful stories of the grasping power of this hind hand of the ape, in which respect man's foot bears no comparison to it. Now, again, if you wish to see man at a disadvantage, you have only to place him on all-fours and make him walk like an ape. [The lecturer then made a diagram of a man in this position, which provoked considerable amusement.] The head now hangs forward as a great weight, requiring muscles which we do not possess to support it. The curve in the back, and the limbs, are so arranged that the knee itself touches the ground, our thighs being much longer than the corresponding bones in the upper arm; and we have to raise the thighs so that the feet may touch the ground. You must not, however, forget that there was a time when we all went in this way, or attempted to do so.

I cannot help here alluding to one thing, although, God be thanked! the necessity for it has almost passed out of date—the fact that some among the human race who have considered themselves even most refined and civilized, have for various reasons, and by various means, imitated some of the lower animals in their attitudes. If you were here to draw a human head and face with small jaws like this (exhibiting a head), and put on the back of it a great chignon, we should have simply the belle of the period in the position which she is obliged by the very force of gravity to assume in order to support this ponderous mass upon the back of her head. There is an old saying that "One good turn deserves another." I should change it in this case by saying that "one ill bend provokes another." In this nineteenth century we have adopted what was originally the monkey bend, and not a Grecian or any other kind of bend. [Applause.]

THE HUMAN FOOT—ITS USES.

There are several things to be said respecting the human foot, which is, of all the parts of the body, the least noticed. It is covered up, and not exposed at all times, like the hands. It has a degrading office, inasmuch as it is obliged to support the entire body upon it, and yet there are many things in the foot well worthy of our consideration. [Diagram of a foot, showing the way the bones are joined to form the arch, was exhibited, and the manner in which the body is supported was described.] Now, in order that we should stand, it is necessary not merely that we shall be put in an erect position—I might manufacture a pole representing a man and set it upright, but how long do you suppose it would maintain its position? Not at all. It would topple over. We do not realize the attention which is required from the mind to enable us to stand upright; yet there is a constant, although unconscious, attention of the brain, without which we could not maintain an erect attitude. And the muscles which lie along the legs, and which may be seen in the diagram, are in constant action. If you will stand on tiptoe and let a person feel the muscles of the leg, they will be found in constant activity. There is a movement among them—some are falling backward and some forward, yet all are so adapted to each other that we are enabled to stand upright. When we wish to lift ourselves upon tiptoe, then those muscles which are attached here (at the heel) contract with greater force. In ballet-dancers and tight-rope walkers there is an immense development of the muscles of the calf, and indeed of the entire leg. The muscles attached to the end of the heel contract, the foot itself resting upon the ground, and form a lever of the second kind, as it is called, thus hoisting the body upon the toe; and the muscles which are required to keep the body on tiptoe are more than we dare enumerate almost.

Man's foot is called a plantigrade foot; that is, a foot which has the whole sole flat upon the earth. There is one other beast—and a very respectable one in his way—which has also a plantigrade foot, and that is the bear, but the bear's foot and his method of using it, differ from man's and his method of using it in this respect—that, whereas as we walk we strike first the heel, and then roll forward upon the toe of each foot alternately, the bear lifts the whole of the foot together and puts it down flat, in precisely the same way that a negro clog-dancer does. The bear has not the power to put down his heel first and then roll forward and give a spring as we do, but it puts it down flat as any one of us would if we had a wooden leg. So that there is a difference both in the structure and method of using this useful member.

THE PHENOMENA OF WALKING.

This brings us now to the subject of walking itself, which is properly the subject of the present lecture. I might take it up from half a dozen different points of view. After thinking the matter over I have concluded to approach it with reference first, to a single familiar idea—the influence which walking or which standing in different positions, has upon the hight of the body. There are three groups of facts which may be adduced in order to show that the hight of the body is affected to some extent during our walking and different modes of standing. One is the matter of common observation that we are shorter when standing upon one foot than when standing upon both.

[The lecturer's assistant at this point stood up beside a board, and his hight, standing first upon both feet and then upon one, was measured. Unfortunately for the theory, however, the man's attitude remained the same in both positions—a fact which brought smiles to the faces of the audience.] "I shall have to say," continued the Professor, "with a gentleman more distinguished than I can ever hope to be, who, when a certain experiment of his failed utterly, very coolly turned to his hearers and said: 'Gentlemen, the experiment has failed, but the principle remains the same.'" [Laughter.]

The second matter in connection with this is stated by ladies—certainly good authorities in this day and generation—who say that the skirts of dresses which exactly clear the ground while the person is standing still will, the instant they begin to walk, drag upon the earth; and, in the third place, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who has written some upon this subject, has stated that a man is shorter when he walks than when standing erect. I have tried the experiment over and over again, and I am convinced that at every single point in ordinary walking a man is shorter than when standing still.

EFFECT OF WALKING UPON THE HIGHT.

We have now to consider some things that are exceedingly trite and interesting. The first is that there is a certain average length of a man's body, and that this length may be defined as the distance between two parallel planes which coincide respectively with his uppermost and lowermost points. But there is some difference between the length of the body and the hight. The length varies under certain conditions, and the first is that a man is taller when he takes a full breath than when he has his lungs empty [This fact was practically demonstrated by the lecturer.] The second is that a man is shorter when he stands than when he is lying down flat upon his back. [The Professor's assistant laid down, and in that position measured five feet and eight inches; standing up, and carefully measured, it was shown that he was an inch shorter.] This difference is for the reason that when we are lying down the whole body is allowed to stretch itself out, while in standing it settles down, so to speak. From the same cause comes the familiar fact that a man is taller in the morning than at night after he goes to bed. He loses, perhaps, an inch in the daytime. One other thing I will not stop to prove, and that is, that any deflection of the body from the perpendicular lessens the length of the body. We can prove that a man's body is shorter when it is bent. For instance, when we bend the body at the hips and spread the legs to any extent, or when we bend the knees, we become shorter. The hight of a body may be less and yet its length be exactly the same.

In stating the phenomena of walking we have to consider two things—first, whether different parts of the body are bent upon each other when walking, and, second, whether the body is swung from one side to the other. We shall find that both of these occur in every stage of walking. The walking man is peculiar in this respect, that the center of gravity is constantly shifted from one side to the other, and at the same time propelled forward. It is oscillated from side to side, and at the same time it performs a forward movement in the direction in which the person is going. Now this transfer of the center of gravity gives us that oscillation of the body which you see in every tall or stout persons when walking before them. The leg of a giant is to the leg of a dwarf a mantel pendulum of a large clock to that it swings more clock. In the tall man more slowly. The body is carried forward steadily, but the legs are not.

THE GRADIGRAPH.

The lecturer then exhibited a gradigraph, a simple apparatus consisting of two hollow tin tubes placed so as to form a right angle triangle, each tube containing a wooden piston resting on a spring, and having attached to the outer end a piece of charcoal. By means of this instrument he showed the variation in hight of a person while walking, and also the oscillation of the body from side to side. "I do not," said he, "claim for this instrument any wonderful powers, but it is, I think, possible by this means to get a more exact idea of the gaits of different nations. It would certainly be easy to recognize a gait having any distinct characteristics, as, for instance, a stage stride. We know that the French walk different from the Prussian, and the Prussian from the English. It is possible that this instrument may yet be perfected so as to measure the exact amount of oscillation upward and downward and from side to side. One very curious fact in regard to walking is that one side of the body always tends to out-walk the other side. It is not possible when the eyes are shut to walk in a straight line for any length of time. We have heard stories of persons losing their way in woods and on prairies, and coming out so as to indicate that they had been walking nearly in a circle. I have myself tried experiments in a large room, and have found on looking at a crack in the floor and closing the eyes that it was impossible to keep that crack. I almost always turned to the right; and it will be found, where persons lose their way, that they almost invariably wander off to the right rather than the left.

RUNNING.

Concerning running, if you will look at the diagrams you will see that there is not a single point in the step when parts of one or both feet are not upon the earth. Running is essentially a series of leaps made upon one foot and falling down upon the other foot.

But our time has more than expired. I trust you have gained some little idea of Human Locomotion, its nature, instruments and methods. You have certainly perceived enough gaps in my presentation of the subject to be able to realize the truth of what every honest student soon learns—that no one branch of Natural History, however minute, can ever be followed to the end; we may tire of it, and loose our hold of it; our successors may find in it more than we; but God alone knows all the fruit it may bear.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 1.

Our county jail has but two inmates at present.

Quarterly meeting commenced in Wall-street M. E. church last night.

The Jeffersonville railroad employes were paid off yesterday.

Charles J. Kellar will be buried to-day at 1 o'clock.

The public schools of Jeffersonville re-open Tuesday, January 3d.

The "Peat Boy," agent of the Hibernicon, was in the city yesterday, and engaged the Mozart Hall for January 13th and 14th.

The famous Alleghanian Bell-ringers will give one of their excellent entertainments in Mozart Hall to-morrow night.

It is stated that a number of business men have applied to Horace Scott to have him issue commutation tickets between Jeffersonville and Louisville at two dollars per month.

Bricks cannot be purchased in Jeffersonville, the stock having been exhausted over a month since. Parties needing bricks are compelled to go to New Albany and Louisville.

Charles E. Hulse, late of the ice business, yesterday entered upon the duties of clerk at the Bruner House. Mr. S. F. Warder, whom he superseded, resigned for the purpose of engaging in other business.

Marriage licenses were issued in Jeffersonville during the week past as follows: R. C. Flower to Ella Nicholson, Lafayette Lawrence to Edith Schwartz, King Dry to Dicey Ann Dry (col.), C. Columbus Combs to Ella Pratner.

John D. Shryer has taken real estate acknowledgements during last week as follows: Daniel J. Walker to Thomas B. Oglesby, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, and ½ of 22 and 23, in Lattimer's and south sub-division, and west part of letter B, No. 2 Ill. grant, all in Port Fulton, $3,500; Myriam Russ to Wellhile & Bowler, lot 15, block 131, near spring's property, $160; Wm. E. Liston to Rhodes & Ireland, lot 23, $750; Merritt Alloway to James N. Norris, 120 acres in Crawford county, $300.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following were the real estate transfers for the week ending December 30, 1870:

H. B. Redd to L. B. & S. Y. Redd, lots No. 30, 16 and 17, and 10 feet of lot No. 29, and the interest in block No. 9, Redd subdivision	$9,600 00
L. B. & S. Y. Redd to H. B. Redd, First, between Green and Walnut, 74 by 180 feet	16,000 00
S. C. Nevill to Thos. P. Camp, 34½ acres in Jefferson county	2,500 00
J. M. Bryant to W. H. Fosdick, &c., 156 by 145 feet, Twenty-fourth and Bainbridge streets	3,190 00
Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association to E. Blune, Rowan, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 30 by 200 feet	330 00
Henning & Speed to Edward Bondurant, Broadway and Highland addition, 18 by 180 feet	5,910 00
Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association to F. Beck, Rowan, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 30 by 200 feet	330 00
J. M. Harris to Marion Price, Second street, 26 by —	736 60
J. P. McCollum to Mary E. Blanford, alley, between Jackson and Hancock, north of Breckinridge, 15 by 40 feet	250 00
W. W. Hullings to J. S. Hyde, Main, between Jackson and Hancock, 26½ by 204 feet	2,080 00
J. P. Cromie, &c., to Louisville Orphans' Home, interest in 13 acres, Lytle subdivision	12,000 00
N. Egner to Ann M. Jochum, Lloyd, east of Wayne street, 30 by 180 feet	200 00
N. Egner to Frs. Perrins, Lloyd, east of Wayne street, 30 by 180 feet	200 00
F. Schildknecht to Wm. Sculigel, Main street, 49 1-6 by 210 feet	1,500 00
John T. Kent to D. Stitzer, intersection 3¼ acres, Bea grass, Jefferson county	1,700 00
A. Ansert to S. Wetterer, Broadway and Shelby, 20 by 105 feet	4,350 00
E. I. Richardson to S. W. Boynton, Jefferson, west of Mercer, 60 by 200 feet	1,207 85
C. O. Smith to John B. Lewis, Preston, s of E street, 100 by 130 feet	1,250 00
John Langan to Pat. Sheridan, Tenth, n of Dumesnil street, 25 by 100 feet	500 00
Same to Jos. Cole, Tenth, n of Dumesnil street, 25 by 100 feet	500 00
F. Apel to John Heith, Seventeenth, s of Duncan street, 20 by 100 feet	600 00
John Langan to Jere O'Hearn, Dumesnil, between Tenth and Eleventh, 20 by 160 feet	360 00
Same to Pat. O'Hearn, Tenth, n of Dumesnil, 25 by 100 feet	450 00
R. C. Gill to Fred. Van Haven, Franklin, bet. Shelby and Campbell, 39 3-12 by 150 feet	2,325 00

☞ Tasting brandy to ascertain its value by the flavor, aroma and purity, it is stated, is not a sufficient or reliable test. Besides, the mere keeping of the brandy on the palate and inhaling the bouquet will soon affect the brain of the taster, and lead his judgment astray, no matter how experienced he may be. A plain and easy method of examining brandy has been suggested, which consists in mixing two parts of water with one part of the brandy to be tested. As the alcohol in the brandy possesses far more affinity to the water than to the deleterious substances, such as noxious essential oils used in adulteration, the latter will be set free by the addition of the double quantity of water. The separation of the essential oils will be more promptly effected by the use of boiling water, which also developes the aroma of high grade brandies.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 1.

The City Council meets in regular session tomorrow night.

DePauw Female College will resume its session on Tuesday next, with increased prospects.

Capt. J. Peters yesterday bought of M. F. Everbach his house and lot on Mt. Isom for one thousand six hundred dollars.

Mat. Frederick yesterday sold Ben. Cline's residence, on Lower First, to Geo. Ehrhear, for five thousand dollars.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Richard McCaffery and Mary E. Smith, William P. Allen and Martha Simcoe.

There will be the usual services at Wesley M. E. Church to-day; preaching by the pastor, Rev. S. Bowers. Subject for the evening discourse, "The True Book of Life."

A grand ball for the benefit of the Franklin Fire Company will occur to-morrow night in Woodward Building, on Main, between Pearl and State streets.

A large property holder states that the present prospects are that there will be more building in New Albany during the coming spring than at any previous time in her history.

The township assessors of Floyd county will meet at the Auditor's office on Saturday next, for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform assessment.

General James A. Cravens purchased yesterday of Addison Turner, 70 acres of the place known as the Devenish farm, for $7,000. General Cravens designs moving from Washington county and locating on the Devenish farm.

A chap from Greenville, who came to town yesterday, to lay in a supply of whisky to celebrate New Year's day, imbibed too [illegible]. He was taken before Mayor Hart yesterday afternoon and assessed $7 40.

Officers Renn and Schaaf arrested Jacob Wright Friday night, who was disposed to smash no things generally, [illegible]. He paid the Mayor [illegible] yesterday morning for his frolic.

The Christmas celebration of the Second Presbyterian, on Friday, which was attended by over five hundred persons, was the first occasion of the kind that that church has had for thirty-five years.

Lieutenant T. E. Halleck has arrived in the city, and will assume charge of the National Cemetery. He has served with distinction in the army, and a better man could not be assigned to this post.

On Friday afternoon the United States Court, at Indianapolis, issued a writ of assistance to the United States Marshal, which empowers him to use whatever force may be necessary to execute the order appointing Judge Geo. H. Chapman Receiver of the N. A. and C. railroad. Judge Chapman arrived in this city yesterday.

The alarm of fire at about twelve o'clock Friday night was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a kitchen attached to a house belonging to Mrs. Mary Stoy, situated on Bank street, between Market and Spring. The fire department were promptly on hand, but their services were not required.

The Christmas festival of the Christian Sunday-school on Friday night, the children and happiest manner [illegible] of all was the surprise of W. F. Parker, to whom was presented, in bewildering succession, a fine fur collar, a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, and two linen handkerchiefs.

A correspondent writes us from Booneville, Ind., that on Wednesday night some parties attempted to break into the county jail, either for the purpose of robbing the jailer or to release the prisoners in the jail. The sheriff came to the assistance of the jailer, and fired several shots at the villains, who retreated precipitately. It was not learned whether any of the shots took effect.

Martin V. Howard, Esq., sheriff of Clark county, brought to this city yesterday the body-snatchers, John Dockenbaugh and Edward B. Randolph, and placed them in the custody of Sheriff George W. Jones, who lodged them in jail. They will be tried at the next term of the Floyd Criminal Court, on change of venue from Clark county.

The two young ladies of whom we made mention yesterday as having run away for the purpose of joining an itinerant show, were found in the City Hotel, Jeffersonville, Friday night, and brought back to this city by the father of one of them. We understand they exhibited no signs of penitence, but declare their intention of leaving again the first opportunity to go on the stage. They registered as "Ada and Annie Seymour, Indianapolis."

The festival at Roberts Chapel closed on Friday evening. The affair proved a complete success. The managers desire to return their thanks to the many friends who patronized them so liberally. Mr. James Pierce, having received the highest number of votes as the most popular superintendent, was declared entitled to the Bible. James V. Kelso, Esq., made the presentation speech in a few humorous remarks. William P. Swift presented the church with a handsome bound copy of the Holy Scriptures, which was accepted on behalf of the members by the pastor, Rev. L. M. Carter.

The case of some of the tax-payers of White River township, Gibson county, vs the St. Louis Air-line, was tried, on a motion for a restraining order, at Vincennes on Friday. The cause of action is that the plaintiffs asked a restraining order against the Treasurer of Gibson county to prevent him from paying to the Air-line the two-per-cent. assessment on taxables, as voted by the people of that county. Judge Mallott granted a temporary restraining order. Judge George V. Howk, who appeared for the Air-line, moved that the order be revoked, which was granted, and the case then went over until the fourth Monday in January. When it is known that the road is already constructed, and the cars are running through the township, it appears very much like the opponents want the road built for nothing.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Thomas E. Austin, proprietor of the drug-store at the corner of Lower Main and Washington streets, is rapidly recovering from his late severe illness. He expects to be able to tend his store to-morrow or Tuesday, when he will be happy to meet his old friends, and as many new ones as are desirous of securing good bargains.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P.M.
8:20 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11:20 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P.M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9:00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday)	10:50 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:25 A.M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P.M.
3:20 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11:20 P.M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday)	1:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:25 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday),	10:45 P.M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 6:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
On Sunday		2:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my1 dtf

The proposed advance in prices per hundred weight on westward bound freights, agreed upon at the recent general railway convention at Erie, Pa., has just been finally adopted by the following named roads: The New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Atlantic and Great Western, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The new list of rates show an average advance of ten per cent. over those established in November last. The following is a list of prices from New York to the more important points for first-class goods, which includes dry goods and general merchandise:

	Rates advanced from	
Buffalo	$0 80	to $0 90
Dunkirk	0 90	to 1 00
Rochester	0 77	to 0 85
Cleveland, Ohio	1 04	to 1 18
Columbus, Ohio	1 27	to 1 44
Cincinnati, Ohio	[illegible]	to [illegible]
Dayton, Ohio	1 39	to 1 58
Toledo, Ohio	1 23	to 1 39
Austin, Minn	2 85	to 2 95
St. Paul, Minn	2 70	to 3 10
Minneapolis, Minn	2 70	to 3 10
Evansville, Ind	1 81	to 2 05
Fort Wayne, Ind	1 38	to 1 57
Indianapolis, Ind	1 51	to 1 71
Logansport, Ind	1 50	to 1 70
New Albany, Ind	1 74	to 1 97
Bay City, Mich	1 42	to 1 57
Detroit, Mich	1 12	to 1 27
Kalamazoo	1 60	to 1 74
Port Huron	1 12	to 1 27
Cairo, Ill	2 04	to 2 31
Chicago, Ill	1 60	to 1 80
Quincy, Ill	2 00	to 2 28
Rock Island, Ill	2 30	to 2 50
Louisville, Ky	1 75	to 1 98
Kansas City, Mo	2 60	to 2 88
St. Louis, Mo	2 00	to 2 28
St. Joseph, Mo	2 60	to 2 88
Toronto, C. W	1 05	to 1 20
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2 60	to 2 80
Dubuque, Iowa	2 30	to 2 40
Milwaukee, Wis	1 60	to 1 80
Madison, Wis	2 10	to 2 30
Lawrence, Kansas	2 90	to 3 16
Leavenworth, Kansas	2 60	to 2 89
Omaha, Neb	2 60	to 2 80
Kit Carson and Denver City, Col	5 00	to 5 46
Sioux City rate unchanged, at	..	3 15
Nashville, Tenn., unchanged, at	..	2 04

The ticket rates remain unchanged.

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CONTENTS.

I. THE RED FOX. A beautiful and pathetic story containing a striking picture of Indian character. By Clara F. Guernsey. Illustrated.
II. AN AMERICAN'S CHRISTMAS IN PARIS. A lively sketch of the embarrassments of an American unacquainted with French. By Celia Logan Kellogg.
III. WHOM ALL THINGS NAME. A Poem.
IV. THE PANHELLENIC DREAM. A masterly article upon the [illegible] question. Rich in curious facts and novel views. By Stephen Powers.
V. A TRIP TO DAHOMEY. An interesting account of the only visit ever made by an American to the city of Abomey. In two parts. Part I. By J. W. Watson.
VI. HATHAWAY STRANGE: or The Second of January. A spirited and captivating story. In two parts. Part I.
VII. LIFE. A poem. By M. H. K.
VIII. SCRIBBLES ABOUT RIO. A very able and interesting article, replete with anecdotes of the imperial family and court. By Robert M. [illegible], formerly Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brazil.
IX. IRENE. Part IV. An entertaining story of [illegible] life. Illustrated.
X. HOUSEKEEPING IN ROME. A description of domestic life in the Eternal City. By [illegible] Henry.
XI. [illegible] FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR [illegible] and exhaustive [illegible] justified for the accuracy of its statistics [illegible] the fullness of its details. By David A. Wells, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue.
XII. OLD AND NEW. A Poem. By Edgar Fawcett.
XIII. BOYS. A very amusing sketch. By A. E. P.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP—[illegible] Denmark—Young Russia—Some [illegible] of Thackeray—M. Guizot—[illegible]
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

The seventh Volume of this Magazine [illegible] the JANUARY number, and the [illegible] begins with [illegible] stating that the arrangements [illegible] made, with those still in progress, [illegible] already year, are such as will enable [illegible] for the coming [illegible] of POPULAR [illegible] BEST AND MOST EMPHATIC [illegible] IN THE [illegible] object and constant [illegible] the public with LITERARY [illegible] OF A REFINED AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT [illegible] THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION [illegible] EST VIEWS ON [illegible] GENERAL [illegible] A [illegible] MONTHLY GOSSIP [illegible] with [illegible] and lively articles which will be [illegible] ies. Reviews [illegible] ity and entire [illegible] book [illegible] novel or amusing topics [illegible] LITERATURE OF [illegible] will be included in the [illegible] DAY.

Illustrations designed by [illegible] distinguished artists and engraved in the highest [illegible] will accompany each number.

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With [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible] monthly [illegible] illustrated [illegible]
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thos. W. Riley against Robert Huston. } In Chancery, No. 22,366.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, and improvements thereon, containing 9½ acres, more or less, lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville railroad 11 miles from Louisville.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., plff., against Geo. H. Kise, dft. }

BY virtue of three executions, Nos. 10,245, 10,246, and 10,247, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 17th day of October, 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said Geo. H. Kise, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, A house and lot on the south side of Geiger street, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, conveyed to Kise by J. W. Davis. See deed book 118, page 298. Levied upon as the property of Geo. H. Kise to satisfy said executions.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., plff., against Henry Gabel. }

BY virtue of an execution, No. 10,210, that issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 17th day of October, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, A frame cottage house and lot on the south side of Market street, just above Johnston street. Levied upon as the property of Henry Gabel.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver Hope Ins. Co., plff., against A. Frantz, dft. }

BY virtue of an execution, No. 11,178, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 8th day of Nov. 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co. and against the said A. Frantz, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, a two-story frame house and lot, on the north side of Market street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. See deed book 134, page 155, Jefferson County Clerk's office, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., plff., against Elias Childers, dft. }

BY virtue of an execution No. 11,137, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 24th day of October, 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said Elias Childers, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, A frame house and lot on the corner of Fulton and Van Buren streets, having a front of 35 feet, more or less, and running back 105 feet. Levied upon as the property of Elias Childers to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
de28

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,
Cincinnati, O.
J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r.
no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

New Orleans, Oct [illegible] 187[illegible]. [illegible] RIVERS, HENRY B. FOLEY, FITZ LONSDALE.
oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. T. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL.
Louisville, Ky.
BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
sc18 d6m

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

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Beautiful sets of teeth only $15. Plumpers can be so arranged upon old sets, giving the face its natural fullness. Particular attention paid to the treatment of ulcerated teeth. No. 138 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.
de27 TuFaSu 1mp

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THE RIVER ROAD, By A. F. Bellows.
WEST POINT, AND THE HIGHLANDS, By Harry Fenn.
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[illegible] to constitute a square.]

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[illegible]

"City Features" [illegible] cents per line, "Local Notices" [illegible] cents per line, "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

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Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 20, 1870.]	Arrive.
9:00 A.M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:40 P.M.
8:25 A.M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	3:10 P.M.
3:20 P.M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A.M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A.M. and 1:20 P.M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A.M. and 3:40 P.M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A.M. and 4:45 P.M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A.M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P.M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3:10 a m	11:20 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line	8:20 a m	6:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:20 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:24 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	6:40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	10:55 a m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	8:05 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:20 p. m. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free.
de13 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company,
Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. m. from Louisville, 3:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de13

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West,
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis. In Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. B. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago
RAILWAY

Is now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
Leaving Bridge Depot at 8:15 A. M.
Arrive at 9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
sel8 dtf

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
15 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
15 do White do do;
20 cases Ballardvale do;
20 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
20 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
10 bales Yellow do;
50 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
20 cases Pacific;
10 do Canton;
10 do Hamilton } Bleached and Brown Cotton Flannel.
10 do Pemberton
10 do Naumkeag
10 do Arlington
10 do Massachusetts
10 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do do;
10 do Irvin & Stinson's Plaid Linsey;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
[illegible] and [illegible] Main street.
de21

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
30 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue [illegible];
20 bales fine Crib [illegible].
Just Received and for sale by
JOS. T. [illegible]
[illegible] Main street.
de21

SAGINAW (Mich.) [illegible]
[illegible]

59021

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JAN. 1 AND 2, 1871

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail... $12 00
Six months... 6 00
Three months... 3 25
One month... 1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

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One year, by mail... $2 00
[illegible] delivered in the city... 2 50
[illegible] COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sundays, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers [illegible] per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers [illegible] a week. [illegible] cents.

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Single copy, one year... $2 00
Single copy, six months... 1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each... 1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each... 1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each... 1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Th[illegible] must who do not wish to pay to the carrier [illegible] room, call and pay in advance at our counting-ro[illegible] or they will not get the paper.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Georgetown would not recognize one of her citizens who had taken unto himself a silk hat.

Bill Davenport, a well-known oddity of Versailles, died in that town on Saturday night.

Young men in Paducah amuse themselves with getting up sham fights to entertain their friends.

This is the laconic way they have in Paducah: "I am ready to pay all my debts. I. Newton."

Too much egg-nog on Christmas day excused an old gentleman of Lexington for riding his pony into the store of Warfield & Co., of that place.

The prisoners in the Paducah jail nearly succeeded in another attempt to escape one day last week, but were prevented by the vigilance of a turnkey.

Mr. Wm. Owsley Goodloe has retired from the editorial conduct of the Lexington Statesman, and it will henceforth be conducted by Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe and Mr. [illegible] Tarlton, Jr.

Richard Remington, an employe on the Kentucky Central railroad, was seriously if not fatally injured, by falling from the [illegible] the freight train, while in motion. [illegible] citizens [illegible] will the other [illegible] grammatical construct[illegible] their etymological dispute [illegible] $3 and costs.

[illegible] Stevenson offers a reward of $300 [illegible] the apprehension and delivery to the jailer of Henry county of James Isabel, charged with the murder of Wm. Arrington, in the town of Jericho, on the 26th inst.

The Lexington Press should be after its compositors. One of them substituted in the last issue of that paper a "t" for the "l" in the word "slur." There may be wailing and knashing of teeth in store for the writer of that article.

The Kentucky Gazette says that "we have heard merchants in his very town of Lexington say that they could name women who are recognized as high in society, and even in the church, who are in the habit of taking small articles on the sly."

A large tobacco stemmery burned at Mayfield on Sunday night. After the fire some charred human bones were found in the ruins, and it is supposed that some person or persons went in the building to stay all night, built a fire from which the building caught and were destroyed by the flames.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Knox county, at Barboursville, on the 26th, it was resolved that the vote of the county should be cast—for Auditor, D. Howard Smith; for Treasurer, James W. Tate; for Register of the Land Office, James A. Dawson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Z. F. Smith, so long as they are candidates before said convention.

The Lexington Gazette says: "The proprietors of the road-bed and franchises of the Big Sandy railroad have made an absolute conveyance of all their right, title and interest in and to said road, to the new company in consideration of $150,000 of the stock of said company. This is one very important step taken and one serious hindrance removed from the work of building the Big Sandy road. So little remains to be done to put this road in process of building that we cannot but believe that the counties of Clark and Montgomery will do their part with alacrity, and what is asked of them is so reasonable that they ought to step forward without hesitation and proffer their aid towards this great work."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There is a gold excitement near Aberdeen, Miss.

Col. McArdle succeeds Capt. Spears as one of the editors of the Vicksburg Herald.

Prof. Hertz Lejo, a renowned optician of New Orleans, died in that city on Wednesday.

The cotton crop of Mississippi is estimated at 725,000 bales—an average of 205 pounds to the acre.

There has been snow three inches deep in Georgia, and the weather there is said to be the coldest for thirteen years.

A number of persons were poisoned in Barton county, Mississippi, recently by eating buckwheat cakes made from flour the wheat of which had been ground up with nightshade.

An Alabama planter used a charge of pills to kill a chicken, not having any shot, but he says he'll never eat another chicken killed that way, where he can take the clear pills instead.

The Chicago and Southwestern railroad has apparently come to a halt. The track is laid thirteen miles northwest of Plattsburg, Mo., towards Cameron, leaving about three miles to complete the road to the latter place.

For some reasons it is inconvenient living on a State line. For instance: On Friday of last week an individual at Bristol (in Tennessee and Virginia), having indulged in stimulants, assaulted John Sanders, colored, and beat and kicked him out of Virginia into Tennessee. He was arrested in Bristol and fined $5 65, and arrested in Goodson and fined $5.

On Friday last a mulatto child, the illegitimate offspring of a white girl named Harriet Ferguson, aged fourteen years, was found in a pond near the river, just south of the ship-yard, Alexandria. A negro named Newton Smith was arrested as the father and murderer of the child, and had an examination on Friday morning last, at which it was elicited that the prisoner took the child away from the house of the mother of the girl on the night of the 7th inst., stating that he would carry it down the country and have it raised by his relations, but that, instead, he threw it into the pond where it was found.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, no more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., says the Tarboro Carolinian, who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville, states that this man, who has come down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances; lived upon a coarse vegetable diet; that he has never drunk any liquid but spring water, and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health; possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wishes to marry. He has survived seven wives, and having lost his last one about sixty years ago, he now begins to feel quite lonely.

The most singular incident in the eventful life of Sam Houston, and one never hitherto explained, was his abandonment of the governorship of Tennessee only three days after marrying a young wife. He became a voluntary exile among the Indians of the plains for years thereafter, was made a great chief, and only reappeared in public life when Texas was struggling for independence. The Galveston News lifts the veil from this secret chamber of Houston's heart by this strange narration: What we know about this matter is so honorable to him that we shall, for the first time, put it in print. We may premise that our information is derived indirectly from one now deceased, who, during her life, had a right to know what caused that strange episode in the life of the great man. Governor Houston's first bride was a Tennessee belle of surpassing beauty and of considerable social rank. She was, if not the affianced bride, at least the sweetheart of a neighboring gentleman when Governor Houston sought her hand. Her parents being very ambitious, forced the match and she was married. After retiring to her chamber, her deportment was such as to cause him to suspect that, while her hand was his, her heart was another's. She confessed it when interrogated, and while

promising fidelity and wifely duty, declared herself unable to love him. He at once retired from the house, leaving his bride as pure and spotless as ever. He then resigned his position and went among the Comanches. In due course of time the lady sought and obtained a divorce.

We publish this morning a sketch of Mr. A. T. STEWART, which, beside correcting some erroneous statements that have been going the rounds of the press, gives some new and interesting facts concerning the great financier. As a rule, rich men are the victims to toadyism or misrepresentation, and as the unsuccessful tuft-hunter invariably becomes a tolerably successful malignant, it is easy to see how a man like STEWART would make a great many enemies. The writer on the present occasion is a person sufficiently intimate with the subject of his remarks to know what he says, and we may add that his social standing removes his defense of an equal and a friend from the suspicion of interested motives.

A Lay Sermon for the Fire-Side.

This is the third New Year's day which has come to the COURIER-JOURNAL since the COURIER-JOURNAL began to go to the public; and, as everybody is making his bow and saying his good word, why may not we, too, button-hole the reader, point out our wares, and, while showering upon him the benedictions of the season, solicit the renewal of his patronage and the continuance of his favor? *Quis Rides?* We are very much as the rest, merely one of a company of poor players, holding the world but as the world howbeit kindly, striving constantly to fetch into the market that which is worth the price asked for it and to traffic fairly with our customers.

We now stand on the threshold, as it were, cap in hand. [illegible] we have received. In spite of many defects and a deal of censure, part of which we fear has been only too well deserved, the COURIER-JOURNAL has gone on prospering. It has strengthened in public confidence, grown in popular esteem, increased its circulation and its business, paid some of its debts, and otherwise moved and lived and enjoyed itself. For [illegible] of this, it is indebted to the legitimate [illegible] of commercial life and the ordinary [illegible] of the common people. By "common people," we mean intelligent, everyday men and women, like ourselves, who [illegible] on their labor or their livelihood, depend [illegible] what is what, and also what it [illegible] and who do not mean to put up [illegible] and nonsense in [illegible] form, with sham [illegible] COURIER-JOURNAL, these many [illegible].

The COURIER-JOURNAL [illegible] for which it does not [illegible], least propose, an equivalent, return, or a[illegible] consideration that does not answer [illegible] presentment of obvious and [illegible] interests. It claims to be clearly de[illegible] of the people in the sense that the serva[illegible] institution existing for a generally useful purpose is the servant of [illegible] people, that is, that it is conducted in the public interest as its conductors understand that interest and not in any clique or class interest. It claims to reflect the wants and wishes of great masses of people as opposed to close corporations. It claims that, being independent alike of corrupt subsidies and corrupting official patronage, which are never conferred without being accompanied by exactions dishonoring to the press and dangerous to the people, it is able to hold its own against the encroachments of powerful combinations of professional or amateur speculators and adventurers, railway, municipal, and partisan.

This, we say, the COURIER-JOURNAL *claims* to be, and, if it *is* not, why, it will have to pay the penalty of hypocrisy. For the people are not to be duped by false pretenses. They have a mother wit that easily detects fraud. A newspaper that is perused by thousands of people every morning need not look to escape the most searching inquisitorial. In the long run it is known substantially for what it is. Its readers get a pretty fair average notion of its length, breadth, and thickness; and though it may please them ill to-day, it is like to please them better to-morrow, and one thing counter-balances another. Thus if it be really useful and honest, it takes deeper and firmer root in the affections of men and women, year by year.

The experience of the COURIER-JOURNAL has been in every way exceptional. For twelve months it was the only English newspaper published in Louisville. It had, therefore, to carry all the spleen and ill-will of disappointed applicants, of which there is generally a brigade at least, as well as the distrust of those who couldn't help the perhaps natural apprehension that it would use the exclusive privileges it possessed in some oppressive or proscriptive way.

The consolidation of three great old newspapers into one new one was the result of necessity, not of choice, and had been secured at great cost, in order that impending ruin might be averted. Neither the population nor the business of Louisville justified the sort of newspaper which the ambition of the town demanded. We did not use the advantage temporarily placed in our hands, however, usuriously. On the contrary, there has been spent this last year at least forty thousand dollars less on the paper than was spent when it occupied the entire field; and the first year of its existence it barely came out even, with no competition at all, paying hardly more than interest on its liabilities. But we have given and are still giving the public a journal out of all proportion to the size of the city, and one that could not exist a fortnight if it relied for its support on Louisville alone, or even on Kentucky. The circulation of the COURIER-JOURNAL outside of Kentucky—in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas and Indiana—is greater than its circulation in Kentucky, and it actually receives more advertising patronage from New York than from Louisville. Yet the whole amount goes into the pocket of Louisville, is spent here at home and inures to the benefit of us all. Every day and every week the COURIER-JOURNAL travels broadcast over the country, gratuitously advertising the trade of Louisville and otherwise fighting her battles. How well it has fought these battles it is not for us to say. We leave that to its readers, reminding such of them as sometimes assail it in the rear that its work in this respect costs them nothing, but is a service rendered without the least remuneration, nay, without the expectation of reward or even the desire for anything but that appreciation and good will which efficient and well-directed labor deserves of those who profit by it.

It has happened that we have had and have each day in the week to say "no" to a vast number of demands which are made upon us by people of every description. A politician, distinguished or otherwise, makes a speech and wants it published; an eminent clergyman comes with a religious or charitable document, which he thinks of public interest; a leading merchant appears with a communication, already rejected perhaps, which he wants published because the writer is a friend of *his* and *he* is a patron of ours. None of these persons seems to remember that the editor of a newspaper owes a certain obligation to the people; that, whilst always obliged for matter not to be otherwise obtained, he has a number of writers, newsmen and reporters under him whose business is to prepare whatever ought to be published, and that these, if competent, are not likely to overlook any essential point of the situation within reach, the question of insertion or non-insertion being not one of favor but of rule and duty. The rule is as clearly defined as rules in chancery, and it is the duty of the editor to be as impartial as a chancellor.

Take, as an example, the matter of recommending candidates for office. What interest has the general reader in that sort of literature? Just consider it. A runs for office, or wants to run. He gets B to write a fulsome puff of him. This is sent to us for publication. It comes, however, not as a prearranged matter of business, but with all the sanctimonious airs of an unbiased expression of the popular will. There is thus a direct falsehood as well as a wicked imposition proposed. We decline to be a party to it. We decline to help out the sham or to be imposed on. The matter is of no general interest. It is not an event, a transaction. It is not news. It only interests the candidate and his immediate friends. Therefore we put it on an advertising footing. It is *business*. We prefer to exclude it altogether; it is abominable and disgusting; it affronts the intelligence, the good taste and the common sense of the people. It is a vile old trick of played-out political harlots. We say to them: "If you want to have yourselves puffed by contract, pay for it." We say to the people: "Observe that this sort of thing is not what the strumpets who deal in it pretend it to be. It is merely business, paid for precisely and the virtues advertised were dry goods or whisky." Nevertheless, because we have done this, we have been denounced by the dead-beats and vagabonds, who seek to make us a party to their dirty frauds, as selfish and mercenary. Such vagrants have not long to live, and, as we shall never cease to expose their tricks, we expect, in curtailing their lives, to earn the gratitude of honest men.

Concerning political topics we have not much to say. We are altogether satisfied with the result of our unyielding resolve to do our duty by our convictions and by our country, regardless of fear or favor. If the present aspect of affairs has not verified our course in every particular, we fail to read the signs of the times aright. We have not written from hand to mouth, nor consulted the passions and follies of the moment. Our aim has been to lay before our readers the same means of information which were accessible to ourselves, to speak of events freely, to let the people form their own judgments and to trust the issue to bear out and vindicate the soundness and integrity of our interpretations. If we are wrong, why, we are but human; but we are always considerate, let us hope, and we at least give our readers the chance that we have had to come to a right conclusion, claiming integrity, not infallibility.

It has been our lot to dissent from many of the opinions held by leading newspapers and [illegible] of our own party. On this point we want to say a [illegible] word. It is our habit to speak our mind out freely. We have no concealments to make, and are not afraid to print whatever we think. We have never studied the hand-book of what is called "political discretion," or, as JOHN RANDOLPH used to call it, "pawlacy." It seems to us that in party matters, as in other matters, honesty is the best "pawlacy," and that a little indiscreet ventilation of one's own household is now and then good for the body politic. We should be unworthy the confidence of the people if we were simply the mouth-piece of men in office. The COURIER-JOURNAL is the organ of the Democratic party; the organ of Democratic opinions; the organ of Democratic progress; *not* the organ of Democratic office-holders, the body-servant of Democratic politicians. Of these it asks nothing. It will observe towards each of them the strictest impartiality. But it will criticise their acts with entire candor. A pretty government we should have it the press of each party should become the mere apologist of its placemen, and the conduct of affairs should go on doubling up and obscuring the maladministration of the agents of the people, without any restraining check or critical balance. That would be very good for the *ins*, but how about the *outs*? And, above all, how about the people and the public service?

Whenever a man gets into office his first thought is "how shall I keep this office?" To the extent that he is moved by this consideration he becomes less faithful and more selfish. So much is human nature. But his faithlessness and selfishness take a peculiar form. And this is very comical. He advances his pretensions instead of being grateful and modest; he grows in grace according to his showing, and presently he is an apostle, full-blown, and to differ from him, or to propose anything not countersigned by him, is treason to the party. We take a different view of it. Our notion is that he, of all men, is least able to establish lines of action and to issue orders of battle. He has always a personal motive which the mass of his fellows have not, and he ought to be watched and criticised constantly. To do this is not treason to the party, but duty to the party; and, when it is done in a truthful spirit, and not in the way of perversity, it is invaluable to the party.

So, when we say that the COURIER-JOURNAL is the organ of the Democratic party, not the mouth-piece of its politicians, we by no means imply that we are at war with the latter. We mean that we do not *belong* to them. We mean that they have their duties and that we have ours, and that, if we are [illegible] to what is or ought to be, they must not undertake to question our fidelity or to read us out of a party in which we happen to hold rather the bigger hand. The reason is obvious. They always want something of the party. We want nothing. They are constantly shifting and changing and making new combinations and getting up meetings and conventions. We go along and spread our cards and play them "pat," making no combinations and not caring a cent who gets office and who doesn't, so that the winner be a good man. But even then we mean to keep our eye on him, for no man is so good as to be above suspicion. In a word, we support the Democratic party, whilst the Democratic office-holders are supported by it. The COURIER-JOURNAL costs the Democratic party nothing. The Democratic office-holders cost it much. They are not, therefore, in a situation to *drive*, especially if we don't want to *go*; and we are glad to see that they have settled down into the very sensible and matter-of-fact conclusion that the old rule of raising up icons and issuing edicts has played out; that the people possess both a little sense and a little knowledge, that they are able to read and decide for themselves and are pretty sure to do so. This is a good conclusion. For the man in office, who is a bit inflated, may presently be out of office. He can't hope to stay in always. He must expect soon or late to be beaten at his own game. Then, when he loses his office, he is just a common man like the rest of us and will indorse, as the people do, all that we have said.

We don't say it ill-naturedly. We repeat that we have no quarrel with the politicians, or the office holders except as they have sought to fasten one upon us. These "remarks" are intended simply to explain the relation which exists between us. If they will understand that relation they will discover that it is one of mutual and thorough independence, not one of ill-will or distrust; and neither party has anything to fear by it, so long as both do the clean thing.

They shall never find us factious or liberal. They shall always find us, we trust, no less generous than just. But they must remember that we support the Democratic party because we believe it to be right, and not because we expect to profit by it—that we support it as an organized assertion of our own opinions on cardinal points—that, supporting it, we desire to see it successful, and that the earnestness of our counsels is the result of sincere convictions, which are entitled at least to respect. They have not unfrequently called the COURIER-JOURNAL to account for offenses alleged against the three papers on which it has risen. The COURIER-JOURNAL was established the 8th of November, 1868. It answers only for its own antecedents. It should be held responsible for nothing that preceded that period. But within its record, and by its record, it is ready to stand or fall, holding that it has done good service to the Democratic party, to the State and to the people.

But we must stop, really. We grow garrulous. TOM MARSHALL once explained how it was that he spoke seven hours by stating that he had a pitcher of gin and sugar on the stand. The more he drank, the more he wanted to speak, and the longer he spoke, the more he wanted to drink. Just so. The oysters which have been sitting before us have been uncommon fine. Already we begin to feel them going to our head. We meant —when we began—to end with a beautiful flourish of patriotic trumpets and fireworks; to crack a Sunday joke or two; to get off some nice rhetorical flourishes, and squirt a few poetical quotations at the sentimental. But it won't do. We dare not venture on slushy ground. Reading over what we have written, it strikes us as being a little solemn. It may strike the reader as being a little dull. It is too late to help it; even the pyrotechnics and the poetry we fear, wouldn't do it; so, we can only say, we didn't intend it, and hope that for it, and for all our shortcomings, the gentle reader will extend us the New Year's charity. May it be of that quality which wears and covers a multitude of sins. May it keep us company all the year!

A Berlin New Year.

The manner in which the New Year is welcomed and proclaimed in Berlin is worth attention as a sign of the times, and worth relating, as the moral in it is pointed. Social liberty is characteristic of the celebration throughout the land, but in the metropolis it becomes a political manifestation. It is a declaration of independence, maintained by sturdy plebeians, with thwacks and blows against an exasperated force of police. The origin of the custom no man knows. Is it merely a practical joke on these humble ministers of the government? or is it a simple taste of liberty—an hour or two of revel in the green pastures of freedom—for which the populace risk broken heads or imprisonment for weeks? Perhaps they learned it in the revolutionary days of '48, when they held the city and defied the royal authority. However that be, long before 12 o'clock the last night of the year, *Unter den Linden*, the principal street of the city on which are situate the [illegible] of the King and the Crown Prince, becomes filled [illegible] to end with a multitude of people. No particular manifestation is made, until the police, in accordance with the general order not to permit such assemblages, sally out for the purpose of clearing the broad street. As it is an annual occurrence, the police are prepared and out in force. The foot police are not successful, usually, except in clearing rows, and having a busy time of it. The cavalry, however, clear the street with their charge and the use of their sabers. *Unter den Linden* is then free, and kept so —guarded for the night. The stations are filled with the captured. The mob effect nothing more nor less than they want. The crowd that disperses carries its noise throughout the city. As twelve o'clock strikes, even windows are thrown up to shout the joyful New Year to the passers-by. Squads of shouting men enforce replies from others, as they pass through the streets. Tall hats are not tolerated. They are incontinently smashed. For the only time in the year, detonations of powder are used for greater noise; there is an indescribable shout and hubbub for a few minutes. Good-humor is coerced. The man who can't grin is considered fair game, and is forthwith pounded. "Good luck for New Year!" is a salutation that must be answered, and a phlegmatic man is kept disagreeably busy if he chances to be on the street. It is a night of wild revelry, and timid people remain at home, while politic old gentlemen who are compelled to be out are tremblingly urbane, and bow low acknowledgments to the roving bands, but when safe at home repeat, perchance, with gusto, their Horatian *O'i profanum vulgus*.

☞ Gen. GRANT declines to appoint Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, Attorney General in place of AKERMAN, and some people believe it is because WILLIAMS is from a Democratic State. But it is not. Gen. GRANT thinks that a man who has traveled all the way from Oregon to Washington, with nobody to show him the way, is a little too smart to be a member of *his* Cabinet.

☞ In his reply to SUMNER's attack on GRANT, CHANDLER declared that "during the fourteen years of his Senatorial career he had never heard a President of the United States so brutally denounced." This was owing in a great degree to the fact that during the fourteen years of his Senatorial career there was no other President of the United States that deserved to be so brutally denounced.

☞ If Gen. GRANT were a poor man and really needed the money he expects to get out of the San Domingo job, we should hardly have the heart to oppose the scheme; but as it is, the thing is absurd. We can't help thinking that the man who has made more than a quarter of a million of dollars in five years can never require a special act of Congress to keep him out of the poor-house.

☞ A San Francisco letter to the Charleston Courier says: "The Radical press in this section of country is asking very seriously if GRANT's integrity is above suspicion." That integrity, as we all know on this side of the mountains, is so thoroughly invisible to the naked eye that it is impossible to tell where it is.

☞ The Detroit Advertiser says "the Democrats, it may be said to their credit, are not ashamed to show their hands." We don't know whether the Radicals are ashamed to show *their* hands or not; but we should hate to have to pay for the quantity of soap necessary to enable them to do it.

☞ Now that THEODORE TILTON has retired from the editorial profession, he should put on the petticoats nature intended he should wear, and become the nursery-maid to the neglected children of some of the other suffrage-shriekers.

☞ "It would be refreshing," says the Pittsburg Post, "to swap off a GRANT for an ADAMS." It would be rather refreshing to those who got the ADAMS; but think, if you can, what a very sad thing it would be for the other parties to the transaction.

☞ It is said that as soon as Congress is ready to resume the consideration of the San Domingo job, it is the intention of CHARLES SUMNER to have GRANT and BABCOCK bound over to keep the peace.

☞ The Detroit Free Press declares that "day is breaking in the South." This is the case in some of the Southern States, but in others the sun is at least two hours and a half high.

☞ The New York Herald says "GRANT is now required to play the *role* of OLD HICKORY." So far, he has simply played the *role* of OLD HARRY.

☞ Gen. BUTLER has introduced a bill for the correction of certain abuses. The abuse which most needs correcting is Gen. BUTLER himself.

CITY ITEMS.

The "Old" Domestic Sewing Machine.

I am old and rusty. I spend most of my time in a damp cellar on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. When I am asked for, I am brought out of my damp retreat and put in on ration. I have a large feed-wheel and one-pronged foot, which is somewhat objectionable; but notwithstanding a price is put upon me of twenty-five dollars. I [illegible] would accept of a permanent home and not follow in the Singer's wake, because I rattle and produce so much discord. The Old Domestic Sewing Machine, Louisville, Ky.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sproule & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

Pure Irish Whisky.

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething.

This valuable preparation has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve gripings in the bowels and wind colic.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether arising from teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1871.
COR. TENTH AND JEFFERSON STS.

I have compounded at my establishment during the past year, over 7,800 prescriptions. I hereby publicly give notice that no prescription [illegible] done by myself or clerks. I shall continue to keep in stock fresh and pure medicines, and a full line of toilet articles, &c. Thanking the physicians and public for their patronage, I would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

E. S. SUTTON, Druggist.

The Louisville Female College.

A good time to enter school is when the classes are commencing a new study. Now in this institution seven classes commence several studies the first week in January. Inquire of Prettyman, A. M., President. de28&31 d2*

Holiday Bows,

ties, gloves, handkerchiefs, dress shirts, underwear, suspenders, &c., in great variety, selling cheap at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de28 d5

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street. de9 d30

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carouncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON. de25 dtf

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the **Universal Cough Remedy** (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, Druggist, corner Tenth and Jefferson streets, sole agent for Kentucky.
For sale by all druggists. ja1Sunly

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

underwear, closing out cheap, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de28 d5

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

DIED.

FOSTICK—At 4½ o'clock on Saturday, Dec. 31, CARRIE SALE, aged 1 years, youngest daughter of [illegible] and Jennie Fostick.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church on Broadway on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of CHARLES J. KELLER will take place from his residence, at the corner of Pearl and Market streets, in Jeffersonville, at 1½ o'clock p. m. to-day. The friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS.

First Presbyterian Church.

THE Rev. S. R. Wilson, D. D., pastor of this church, will preach this (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the subject of "Games of Chance." The public are invited.

Religious Notice.

PREACHING in the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock, by Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, D. D.

Christ Church.

THE regular monthly sermon to children will be preached by Rev. Dr. Norton, in Christ Church, on Sunday (New Year's Day), at 7½ p. m. The public invited. Seats free. dec31 d2*

Spiritualism.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE will lecture on Spiritual Philosophy in north hall, Weisiger building, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are invited. dec31 d2*

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Regular communication of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 106, F. A. M., on Monday evening, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock.
R. F. MILES, W. M.
GEO. W. FENNER, Sec'y.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 1.

THERE will be a meeting of Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, next Four day, Jan. 5, for the installation of officers. All the members are requested to be present. By order of the President.

NEW VOLUME AND A NEW TRANSLATION.

NUMBER [illegible] of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE begins the first number of [illegible] and contains the first part of a new attraction, "Seed-Time and Harvest, or During My Apprenticeship," translated specially for the pages of the Living Age from the PLATT [illegible] of the favorite German author Fritz Reuter. The story is to be continued in weekly installments until its publication is completed. This number also contains [illegible] NORTH BRITISH REVIEW; Ebbeles, MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE; National Attractiveness; [illegible] British Opinion on French Affairs, [illegible] FOR; Great Girls, SATURDAY REVIEW; The Independence of Japan, [illegible]; CORNHILL MAGAZINE; &c., &c., besides shorter articles and poetry.

The LIVING AGE is also publishing a story by George Macdonald and promises to new subscribers [illegible] the last two numbers of 1870, containing the beginning of the story, GRATIS. A good time to subscribe.

The subscription price of this 64-page weekly magazine is $8 a year, or for $10 any one of the American $4 magazines is sent with THE LIVING AGE for a year. LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers. ja1 d2

BIG BONE AND OLD TURK TOBACCO.

WE have made arrangements with Mr. Birch Musselman for the exclusive control and sale of his two celebrated brands (Big Bone and Old Turk) Chewing Tobacco, put up in 5-pound boxes, and are fully prepared to furnish the trade at his factory prices. All these tobaccos are summer work, and warranted, or no sale. We wish the city and country merchants to call and buy a sample box of these tobaccos, as we think they are equal to the best Virginia tobacco. Mr. Musselman is one of the oldest manufacturers of tobacco in the United States, and his reputation as a manufacturer is known all over the country, therefore there is no use of our puffing his tobaccos.

GERDING & HANSEN,
35 Sixth st., bet. Main and river.

N. B.—We have also his other brands of tobacco for sale at factory prices.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 711.
14, 58, [illegible] 37, [illegible] 11.

KENTUCKY CLASS 712.
61, 23, 9, 45, 24, 3, 5, 19, 30, 20, 16, 29.

Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't throw your goods or botches to have them spoiled and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble, and send by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oct2 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so, are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded; only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address.

OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 84 Market street.
no27 SuTu&Th6m

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. ap11 Mly

PREMIUM TEAS For Sale!

WANTED,

Purchasers for Tea

—AT—

$2 to $3 per Pound,

Including a Ticket with Each and Every Pound Entitling the Holder to a Chance in the Allotment of

One Thousand Premiums,

Ranging from $5 to $5,000.

$17,000 Distributed in Premiums,

$10,000 DONATED TO CHARITIES.

With every pound of Tea you buy you are Donating 25 Cents to the Widows and Orphans.

The Following are the Premiums!

1 prem. in cash, without discount or deduction $5,000
[illegible] 1,000
[illegible] 1,000
[illegible] 1,000
[illegible] 1,000
[illegible] 1,000
[illegible] 500
[illegible] 500
[illegible] 500
[illegible] 500
990 premiums in cash, of $4 each, without discount or deduction... 4,950
1000 premiums... $17,000

The Donations are as Follows:

To Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary... $1,000
To I. O. O. F. Widows' Home and Orphans' University, Harrodsburg, Ky... 1,000
To the Presbyterian Orphan Asylum of Louisville... 1,000
To the Episcopal Orphan Asylum of Louisville, Ky... 1,000
To the Catholic Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky... 1,000
To the German Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky... 1,000
To the Christian Female Orphan School, Midway, Ky... 1,000
To St. Vincent's Poor Society of New Albany, Ind... 1,000
To the Baptist Orphans' Home of Louisville, Ky... 1,000
And to the Mayor of Louisville, for the benefit of the poor... 1,000
Total... $10,000

To bring these teas within the reach of all, on and after the 1st of January, 1871, I will offer them at the following rates:

First Quality of Green Tea... $3 00 per Pound
Second Quality of Green Tea... 2 50 per Pound
First Quality of Black Tea... 2 50 per Pound
Second Quality of Black Tea... 2 00 per Pound

As soon as Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars are deposited in bank, the Premiums will be Allotted.

Sixty-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents on each and every Hundred Pounds of tea sold will be deposited in the Louisville City National Bank by J. T. Lanham to pay premiums and charities, and cannot be drawn for any other purpose. The deposits will be made in the joint name of S. B. Hieronymus and Henry Wolford (Treasurer of the city of Louisville).

WHEN $15,500 BE ON DEPOSIT the charitable associations will be paid $500 each, at which time three well-known prominent men of the city will be appointed to decide in what manner the premiums shall be distributed. The remaining $500 will be paid to each institution when the last pound of tea is sold. There will then be $[illegible] ON DEPOSIT in addition to the $5,000 distributed as above provided.

The premiums and donations will be paid by checks drawn on the Louisville City National Bank by S. R. Hieronymus and Henry Wolford jointly, who only can draw the deposits. To show the progress, statements of the deposits will from time to time be issued through the press and certified to by the president of the bank.

I have decided to make this outlay in order to rapidly increase the sale of Sultana throughout the country.

The teas are put up in one-pound packages, labeled, with ticket enclosed in bulk with labels and tickets accompanying.

The ticket numbers [illegible] will be notified when the distribution takes place, so that those who wish may be present; and all will be protected alike, and public notice of the drawing will be published, with the names of the [illegible].

The teas are purchased from Jas. F. Lanham, dealer, 163 Third street, Louisville, Ky., who are the tea dealers, and whom all orders must be addressed.

[illegible] experience and thorough knowledge (since 1839) is a sufficient guarantee [illegible] of the quality of tea they will receive. [illegible] remitting money for tea to Jas. F. Lanham [illegible] requested to do so by P. O. Order, Draft or Express. Arrangements have been made with the Express Co. [illegible] teas are carried at reduced rates. [illegible] A ticket is given with each pound. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. B. HIERONYMUS.
ja1 d7

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871.

THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 10th day of the present month.
WM. F. BARRET, Pres't Water Co.
ja1 d10

Rio Coffee.

1,000 BAGS prime to choice Rio Coffee now arriving and for sale at prices giving the buyer the advantage of the reduction in duty.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
34 Fourth street.
ja1 d3

Painter's Hoop Iron.

WE are agents for this superior Hoop Iron, acknowledged the best made.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.
de31 d3

Stove-rod Iron.

ROLLED expressly for this purpose—exact as to size, and finished round and smooth. In store and for sale by
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.
de31 d3

New Orleans Sugar.

44 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar just received and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.
de31 d3

Notice.

I HAVE this day retired from business. I cheerfully recommend my son, E. Holbrook, Jr., to my old friends and patrons.
EDWARD HOLBROOK.
Louisville, Dec. 1st, 1870. de13 M4

Notice.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE CO. OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 28, 1870.

BY order of the Louisville Chancery Court, in the action of P. B. Cooper and others vs. the Planters' Insurance Company and others, all persons having claims against the Planters' Insurance Company are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in the city of Louisville, southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets, and prove their claims, on or before the first Friday in February next.
H. HEWITT,
Receiver and Commissioner.
de8&ja1aw3w4

Missouri County Bonds.

WE offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

County.		Interest.
Calloway, due in 1876, 1877, 1878		9 per cent.
Macon, "	20 years	8 per cent.
Cooper, "	10 years	10 per cent.

These bonds are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 13 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, who, having thoroughly investigated the legality and resources of the different counties, have invested largely in Missouri County Bonds: E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville; Col. John Cowan, Teller do.; James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President do.; Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Centre College; John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.; Ed. Cronley, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Z. P. McBrayer, President Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Separate pamphlets of each county containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county furnished on application to
SAML McKEE,
Bond and Stock Broker, 208 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.
ASHBY McKEE, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. B. McKEE, Danville, Ky.
de7 WeFr&Mo1m

Notice.

TO all persons interested in the Navigation of the Ohio River—In the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building (at Benwood), under authority of an act of Congress, it is necessary to temporarily obstruct the channel by false works. This is to give notice that after this date all spans, except the main channel span, will be closed. This span is near the middle of the river, and is 325 feet between masonry at low water line.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer B & O. R. R.
December 8, 1870. de13 MoWe&Fri2

Norway Oats.

I HAVE for sale a few hundred bushels. Will warrant them genuine and sell them low. Address me at Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.
R. T. P. ALLEN,
Supt. Ky. Mil. Inst.
de29 d5&w3

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
[illegible] No. 71 [illegible]
[illegible]

FIRM CHANGES.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 147 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh sts.
A. HENRY GARDNER,
NICHOLAS MILLER.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to ask our friends and customers [illegible] appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.
ja1 d1m GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis E. Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.
Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house No. 11 Second street. ja1 d6 JULIUS DORN.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Kentucky Department Life Association of America.

THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Department Life Association of America, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, 46 West Main street, Louisville, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.
ja1 d1d JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE, Sec'y.

Dividend.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 28th inst., a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank was declared, payable December 31, 1870.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Notice.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE interest coupons due January 1, 1871, of the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the office of the company.
ja1 d3 S. M. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.

Dividend.

THE Louisville Insurance and Banking Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., creditable to surplus fund.
THEODORE HARRIS, Prest.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Dividend.

THE Masonic Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.
JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. ja1 d3

Dividend Notice.

WESTERN FINANCIAL CORPORATION,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 31st day of December, 1870.
de31 d3 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Dividend.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, Dec. 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable December 31, 1870.
de31 d3 THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

FARMERS' and Drovers' Bank has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on December 31.
Dec. 30, 1870—de31 d2 R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Bank of Louisville has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.
S. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
December 30, 1870. de31 d3

Dividend.

THE People's Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to its stockholders on the 31st of December inst.
JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.
December 29, 1870. de31 d3

Dividend.

THE Planters' National Bank of Louisville has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable to its stockholders on demand.
Dec. 31, 1870. J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE German Bank and Insurance Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. to the credit of stock.
Dec. 30, 1870—de31 d3 PIERRE VIGLINI, Secy.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company will be held at their office, 63 Fifth street, at 10 o'clock forenoon on Monday, January 2, 1871, to elect three directors in the room of those whose terms expire.
ED. MONAUGHTAN, Sec.
December 11, 1870. de14 d1[illegible]

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.
de31 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

THE GERMAN BANK AND INSURANCE CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
de30 dtd PIERRE VIGLINI, Secy.

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
December 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year.
de30 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan. 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may come before them.
de28 d1Ja R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., Dec. 21, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at 9 o'clock a. m.
de22 d10 G. D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st January, 1871, of the mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
de21 d12 W. RAMSEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. on the preferred joint stock of this company, payable at this office on and after Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.
W. H. BENNETT,
de30 d8 Secretary and Treasurer.

Western Insurance and Banking Co.

THE election of Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Company will take place on Monday, Jan. 2, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.
HENRY HURTER, Secy.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at their office.
de[illegible] R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.
JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc21 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

H. N.

WHOLESA[illegible]

TEA & FANC[illegible]

131 Main street, [illegible]

oc23 Sutjeml

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO., Louisville, Ky.: A careful analysis of several samples of your whisky has established its purity. It is [illegible] Fusil Oil, free from all poisons and other substances not essentially belonging to [illegible] as mild of taste and rich of flavor, which qualities recommend it to all in search of [illegible] liquor for medicinal or other uses.
ENO SANDERS, [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO.: GENTLEMEN—I have submitted samples of your whiskies, selected by myself from [illegible] to a careful chemical analysis, and can say that I find them well purified from [illegible] free from poisons said to be contained in much of the liquors of commerce. Your whisk[illegible] good flavor, and I do not hesitate to cheerfully recommend them for medical and [illegible] where PURE LIQUORS are useful. Yours truly,
THOMAS E. JENKINS, M. D., Analytical and Consult[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works, W. H. RHEA & CO.:
GENTLEMEN: We have carefully analyzed the samples of Whisky marked "Rhea [illegible]" tured and purified by HEATH, SMITH & CO., wholesale dealers in Old Copper Distill[illegible] isville, Ky., for Fusil Oil and the usual adulterations and impurities. JOHN HEWSTON, [illegible] such impurities.
Chemist and Sup't San Francisco Assaying and Refin[illegible]

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

First Premium at the Georgia State Fair in [illegible]
First Premium at the Arkansas State Fair in [illegible]
First Premium at the Alabama State Fair [illegible]
These Whiskies take precedence wherever they are known.
Our goods are offered to those in the trade who desire a Copper Whisky strictly pure—no adulteration—no poison—no addition of any foreign substances what[illegible] and dealers are solicited to call and examine our stock or send us their orders. Our [illegible] those of any other goods of equal age, saying nothing about their superior purity.
HEATH, SMITH & [illegible]
de18 SuTu&Fr3m No. 29 Fourth street, between Main [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York.
de25 deod6mMoWe&Fr

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

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DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by W. M. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&weowly

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the names of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $6 each—3 for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
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THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price [illegible] cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions, the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

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112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about marrying, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

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Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
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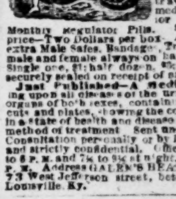
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Established 1840, chartered 1861



by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A medical report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 64 large pages, 25 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 at night. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. aa7

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LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others; no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know. All about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

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Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but through-out Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers in all points for which business is undertaken, and prompt remittances are assured.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana.
de18 dtf

MEDICINES

Dr. Smith's Elec[illegible]

SELLS BECAUSE [illegible]

[From the largest Drug House [illegible]]

We have sold a large quantity of [illegible] the Oil, and it is spoken of [illegible] praise. Good reports from every [illegible]
WEEK[illegible]
Wholesale Druggists, No. 154 [illegible]

It is the only cure for Drunkenness [illegible] score no remedy in the world [illegible]
See Agents, names in papers and bi[illegible]

THE GREAT LUNG R[illegible]

Globe Flower Co[illegible]

Cures permanently Bro[illegible] Colds, Bleeding of the [illegible] Cough, and Consumption, [illegible] never failed. OVER TWENTY [illegible] ING WITNESSES to bear testim[illegible] periority of Globe Flower Cou[illegible] other Lung Remedies introduced. Globe Flower Cough Syrup is [illegible] for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic [illegible] motes expectoration, and clea[illegible] mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals [illegible] in the lungs.

It should be used in every form [illegible] nails, Pain or soreness in the [illegible] chills, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, [illegible] of Appetite, and Gradual Wasti[illegible]

We guarantee that it contains [illegible] its preparations, or other in[illegible]

A trial of the Profession and [illegible] spectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price [illegible]
PEMBERTON, [illegible]
Proprietors and C[illegible]

READ! RE[illegible]

BYINGTON'S HOTEL, [illegible]

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & [illegible]
Gents—For the past two mo[illegible] fering with a very severe cough, [illegible] ferent remedies without receivi[illegible] but a few days ago a friend [illegible] Flower Cough Syrup, and I am [illegible] cough was entirely cured before [illegible] empty. I am, very respectfully,

ROSWELL, G[illegible]

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & [illegible]
Dear Sirs—I received the bottle [illegible] Cough Syrup at noon yesterday [illegible] it immediately. My patient [illegible] able night than she has for three [illegible] to o'clock a. m., she feels like [illegible] tend to continue the use of the G[illegible] believing it will make a cure. [illegible] nessed such great benefit from a [illegible] a time in my life. I shall, in [illegible] Globe Flower Syrup in all ca[illegible] and all affection of the lungs [illegible] selves. Respectfully, [illegible]

[From Rev. H. E. Ta[illegible]
TUSKEGEE, A[illegible]

Dr. J. S. Pemberton:
Dear Sir—It not being in my [illegible] city soon, and as I am often [illegible] Flower Syrup I wish you to se[illegible] flows. My son-in-law [illegible] vase lung affection, [illegible] the use of two bottles [illegible] wants more, and tho[illegible] go so. I will remit [illegible] bill. Yours truly,

For sale by R. A. R[illegible]
S. F. A[illegible]
de28 deod6m

RHEUM[illegible]

Munroe's Rhe[illegible]

THE best and most [illegible] for the permanent cure [illegible] matic affections, for sale [illegible]
my8 dsuW&Fly S. W. cor. [illegible]

[illegible] by the [illegible] Sage's [illegible]

GRIMAUL[illegible]

Chemists to the [illegible]
45 RUE DE RICHELIE[illegible]

FRENCH ME[illegible]

WOMEN'S AND CHILD[illegible]
Grimault & [illegible]

SYRUP OF IODIZED [illegible]

Patronized for more than [illegible] Physicians. Cures lymph[illegible] congestion of the glands of the [illegible] flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appet[illegible] constitution, the various eruptions [illegible] pimples, [illegible] It is [illegible] the first stage of consumption, [illegible] powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASE[illegible]
Grimault & Co. [illegible]

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHIT[illegible]

It is the best and most rational [illegible] against consumption. Under its in[illegible] abates, the night sweats cease, and [illegible] idly recovers health. It gives the [illegible] cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping [illegible] enza. In comparing this syrup with [illegible] under the same name, it will be [illegible] superiority of this preparation. [illegible] any substitution, please to require [illegible] signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND [illegible]
Grimault & Co. [illegible]

GUARA[illegible]

A single powder of this natural ve[illegible] is sufficient to cure instantly the [illegible] sick headache. It is the mo[illegible] against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co. [illegible]

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, [illegible]

OF PEPSI[illegible]

[illegible] certain effect against nauseas, pit[illegible] gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarr[illegible] tion of the mucous coats of the stom[illegible] vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice [illegible]

Agents in Louisvi[illegible]

PETER, POWERS & [illegible]

[illegible] 13 d1awly-M

BUSINESS CA[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL IRON [illegible] factured by SNEAD, SAYRE & [illegible] tenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut st[illegible]

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, [illegible] GROUNDS handsomely design[illegible] B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 908 [illegible]

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO. [illegible] chants and U. S. Bonded Wa[illegible]

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble [illegible] north side Jefferson st., bet. Th[illegible]

LOUISVILLE MALT HOU[illegible] bet. Main and river, Whol[illegible]

LANE & DAVID—Sheet-iron w[illegible] Main st., north side, bet. T[illegible]

DENTIST[illegible]

J. F. CAN[illegible]

DENT[illegible]

[illegible] No. 176 FOUR[illegible] and Walnut, wes[illegible] Teeth extracted [illegible] of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

PIAN[illegible]

HINZEN [illegible]

PIANO-FORTE [illegible]

Market street, north side [illegible]
LOUISVI[illegible]
[illegible] apply to the [illegible]

er-Journal
SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JAN. 1 AND 2, 1871

LITERARY.

I.

A Watchpenny Book.

The National Publishing Company of Cincinnati, Memphis, Chicago, and elsewhere, have sent us a volume as pretentious in its title as the name of the firm that issues it. The print is poor, and the book itself not worth the very cheap paper upon which it is printed. It assumes to give advice to all mankind, husbands, sons, wives, mothers, and maidens, and is called the Physical Life of Man and Woman. It takes the place neither of good physiology nor of a competent family physician. The little that is good is exceedingly commonplace; while all that is original is trivial, silly, or impertinent. Indeed we have already said too much of it, for it is quite beneath criticism.

II.

Venom.

A villainous little pamphlet, purporting to be a translation from the Chinese and to be printed in Shanghai, has come under our notice. In all probability it never saw the other side of the world; at any rate, it is a book that even the printers were ashamed of, as there is no imprint upon it of either author's or publisher's name. It may have been prepared in New York or San Francisco to increase the stupid prejudice against the Chinese, or from other evil motives. It pretends to be a translation of a work supposed to have been extensively circulated in China, that somebody conjectures may have led to the frightful butchery of the foreigners at Tien-tsin, and is full of horrid and silly tales against the European residents. It is well known that there is a most awful element in the Chinese populace, that shockingly base and degraded; and any one who would choose might take up out of its cess-pools specimens of its literature that would resemble the pages before us. But they bear a strong family likeness to the pages of books published and widely circulated in our own country, even among respectable families, aimed against the Roman Catholics. And while their influence is bad and much to be dreaded, the very extravagance of their contents proves their absurdity to the minds of all sensible men, who, of course, form the great majority in every community.

III.

A Kentucky Poet.

We have received from the publishing house of H. C. Turnbull, Baltimore, a book of poems by Henry T. Stanton. Though the modest author himself declares them to be "an accumulation of the rubbish of boyhood and youth," we cannot by any means fully agree with him. Though some of the pieces are of a merely local character, and some bear traces of exaggerated sentiment, yet there is a smoothness and sweetness of rhythm about them all that will secure them in the memory of his personal friends at least, for whose benefit, Mr. Stanton assures us, the volume was prepared. Such a statement is in itself enough to disarm criticism; but we take it for granted that we may be allowed to praise two or three of what may truly be called poems. The first that seems particularly pre-eminent for its grace and beauty is an exquisite little idyl called Winter Night, in which occurs a passage of rare poetical merit, which we quote:

But the purple Night comes, slowly,
As some abbess, grave and holy,
Up the still aisles of the sky;
And the red stars troop the arches
With their legions, to the marches
That are only heard on high.

Some of the poems suggested by actual incidents of the war are marked with genuine feeling, and described with touching simplicity. Under the Pines, The Bivouac, and The Little Boy Guiding the Plow are all of them written in the author's best vein, and cannot fail to touch the heart with irresistible power. The opening stanza of the last named poem is:

When a bugle note rang in the quivering trees,
And a drum beat the nation to arms,
Our people came up from the shore of the seas
And away from their blue mountain farms;
All stalwart and ready as the hardy old pines
For the wave-breaking rocks of the shore,
They came in their long gleaming columns and lines,
Till the bugle-note sounded no more.
There are hearts in the ranks as light as the blossom,
There are those of a gloomier brow,
And some who have left but a mother at home,
With her little boy guiding the plow.

These, with one other, called After the War, are among the best in the book. The one named The Faith She Plighted Me is a happily turned, ower true tale, with no tragical termination, however, as the notes inform us, that is almost as good as Scott's Highland Nora. The book closes with a poem entitled Lee, from which we extract, as follows, certain passages that strike us as particularly good:

We saw the fragile maiden, May,
Trip down the paths of morning;
And Queen July, in central day,
Her flower-throne adorning;
And weeping trees, in sombre lines,
Took up an autumn murmur—
When August, with her trailing vines,
Went out the gates of Summer.
Now, yellow tusks are on the grain,
And leaves are brown and sober,
And sundown clouds have caught again
The flush [illegible] October;
We hear the woody [illegible] croon,
The airy maize-blades whisper—
The year is in its afternoon,
And leaf-bells ring the vesper.
What is it [illegible] gloaming song,
Its melancholy feature?
What is it makes our souls prolong
The monotone of nature?
What tearful grief is in our hearts?
What swaying under reason?
What sorrow [illegible] now imparts
Its spirits to the season?
The crisping leaves may shoal the ways,
The sun run down the heavens—
Still all the years have fading days,
And all the days have evens;
Enough—whatever else may be—
That in this autumn weather,
The veterans of the world and LEE
Have silent fled together.
* * * * *
[illegible] the Southland's fealty plain
[illegible] survive,
[illegible] memory shall reign—
[illegible] forever.

[illegible], whose appearance is a credit to [illegible] may be had of John P. Morton

SMALL TALK.

[illegible] Chicago Republican steals well [illegible]

[illegible]INGTON paper typographi[illegible] [illegible]ful into Fret Harte.

WISCONSIN girls commit suicide at fifteen [illegible] of "disappointed love."

THE [illegible] business is succeeded in Cincinnati by "Funeral Obsequies."

A SAN FRANCISCO paper learns that the human-parasite story from Elgin, Ill., was a hoax.

A VERMONT man sat down on a keg of powder to take a "noon smoke." They found one button.

MR. BECK has got started in the papers now as "Representative Beach, of Kentucky."

MILWAUKEE is afflicted with a society called Heptasophs. It indulges in refreshments and "appropriate speeches."

FASHIONABLE young ladies in New York put their nicknames on their cards. Gerties and Toodies and Pinkies are nauseatingly numerous.

"A HUMAN hecatomb" is what a Detroit editor heads the killing of seventeen hens. If the ghosts of those individuals don't haunt him, he need never fear the cattle.

"THE Literary Character of the Bible" is what the Hon. H. Bucher Swope is lecturing on. New engines of depopulation are being turned out everywhere this winter.

MISS S. C. GARDNER is to be appointed Chief of the Fire Department at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in recognition of her services in discovering and putting out local conflagrations.

IN Milwaukee the papers apologise for Brignoli's "Come Into the Garden, Maud," with the remark that "Doubtless a very respectable minority, who must be pleased, will like it hugely."

A MAN wrote to Horace Greeley for a situation, and received the following letter in Horace's handwriting: "This is the 2,000th application in a week. Go to the devil. I can't hire every d—d fool."—[N. Y. Dem.

THIS is the style in funeral notices in Boston now: "Funeral services at his late residence, —— street, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Burial at convenience of family."

ROBESON has "a massive style and rolling ponderous sentences," and when he says Grant is a "full-orbed soldier, statesman, and leader" the "applause is perfectly tempestuous and makes the hall ring again."

As Anna Dickinson surveyed her audience and ran her fingers through her hair, I carelessly asked small Tommy if he knew who that was. "Yes, marm," was the prompt reply, "John T. Hoffman."—[N. Y. Letter.

AT Troy the liquor dealers are only allowed to sell benzine to the "traveling public," and now when a resident wants a drink he has to shoulder his carpet-bag. Before breakfast in the morning the streets of Troy look like some Southern city previous to election.—[N. Y. Dem.

A MILWAUKEE [illegible] soothes a wounded parent with this: Mr. Kronzer, father of the twins that were reported to have frozen to death, feels aggrieved that their death should have been so reported without more correct knowledge of the facts. His neighbors assert that the little ones slept in a feather bed, in a room that had a fire, and that all proper care was taken of them. It is supposed they died of cramps."

THE Chicago Tribune's Washington special of Thursday says: "The funeral of Mrs. Corcoran occurred this afternoon, and was attended by a large assemblage of her former friends. At the same hour appointed for the funeral (3 o'clock) the wife of Secretary Belknap breathed her last, and another brilliant ornament of Washington society passed away. Mrs Belknap was a Kentucky lady, with whom the Secretary became acquainted during the war."

THAT lady is not a myth, but is a genuine daughter of Eve, and lives in good style, who, on communion Sundays slips the delicious quid of chewing gum slily out of her mouth and into her muff, while she goes with somebody to partake of the consecrated elements! She recently remarked to a friend: "I'm going to keep Lent this year by sacrificing some of my luxuries. I shall not eat a bit of pie or pudding, and I shall give up my gum till Easter—if I can."—[Lakeside Monthly.

AUERBACH writes to Victor Hugo: "To you, as author, we give an especial fact for your consideration. The war on your side is songless. Excepting a few cynical street ballads, your soldiers have no song. At first they wished to adopt the 'Marseillaise,' but they must soon have felt it became a lie and a reproach. On your side no song could arise, because every ethical impulse was wanting. But with our army, in camp and on the march, there is the genius of song, in gladness, in confidence in the good right, in wrath against corruption, in the fervor of reconciliation. Give heed to this phenomenon. You will understand it."

SECRETARY BOUTWELL received the other day from, no matter where, in the West a curious letter. The writer said he was the father of triplets, and somebody had told him there was a fund set apart, out of which was given a bounty to parents having such a run of luck. He said he had two children besides, and, as his means were not large, he hoped if there was such a fund that the Secretary would put him in the way of receiving the benefit of it. To confirm and establish the truth of the story, photographs of the three born at a birth were attached to the letter. He was informed that, although some governments had made such provision for the unfortunate, it had thus far escaped the attention of our law makers.—[Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Holidays—The Illinois Senatorship—Georgia—Charming Old Jesse—Sumner Safe.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Capital has never before been so bare of matters of interest as during these holidays. The Congress fled almost in a body, leaving scarcely a corporal's guard behind. All of them seemed intent on spending their time at home or any other place than this, as if they anticipated the dreariness experienced by those who remain from necessity or choice. His Excellency of the White House now and then furnishes a paragraph for the news-mongers, albeit they are excluded from its sacred precincts during this week. The latest of these is

AN AUTHORIZED CONTRADICTION.

It has been stated that the President wrote a letter to a prominent Illinois politician, urging the defeat of Gen. Logan as successor to Hon. Richard Yates, United States Senator from that State. The official organ here, the National Republican, contradicts the statement "by authority," adding that the President has no desire "to interfere with such contests either in that or any other State." That little affair in Missouri has evidently taught his Excellency a valuable lesson, so we accept this later conclusion as an act of contrition. It may be said, also, to the credit of Gen. Grant, that he declined to allow any interference on the part of the military in

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

It was the intention of the Bullockites to manipulate the ballots, and hence it was especially provided, by the law passed therefor, that the officers of the election (all Radicals) or one of them should have the custody of the ballot boxes, which he was allowed to take home. That game was blocked by the Democrats, who, by secret and concerted agreement, refused to allow the ballot-boxes to be removed from the voting precincts, but required them to be kept there under a guard composed of citizens of both parties. Bullock and his crew, furious over this checkmate to their rascally designs, called on the military to interfere, but acting under orders from the President, which were that they should act only to preserve order and repress violence, they gave Bullock no assistance. The result is a glorious triumph. But it is still a matter of doubt who will represent that State in the United States Senate. There are already seven Senators elect, viz: A. H. Stephens and Charles J. Jenkins, elected in 1866; Joshua Hill and Dr. Miller, elected in 1867; Farrow and Blodgett and Whiteley (the latter for the short term), elected by the last Legislature after the expulsion of the Democrats. Bullock's friends, it is understood, will endeavor to secure the admission of Farrow and Blodgett, whose terms would expire respectively in 1875 and 1877. The action of the Senate is involved in doubt.

A NEW RULE ESTABLISHED.

If Akerman is to retire from the Attorney Generalship, as reported and believed because his State has gone Democratic, it would establish a rule that his Presidency would find it difficult to live up to. It would remove the Secretary of State now, and by next year his choice of advisers would be limited almost exclusively to the New England States. However, he is claimed to be, and was recently toasted at the celebration of the "landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," as, the "champion of New England interests." It is not known who will succeed Akerman, who is still absent. Hon. B. H. Bristow, Solicitor General, is acting Attorney General in the absence of that functionary.

OLD JESSE ON A VISIT.

Old Jesse, the Covington postmaster, and father "of the greatest man that ever lived—except General Washington," according to the old fellow's opinion—is on a visit to the President. Judge Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is there also; and there exists much jealous feeling between the old codgers, especially on the part of old Jesse. A few days since one of the old man's friends called, and while they were in conversation old Dent came in. The visitor addressed a few words to him, when old Jesse broke in, abruptly—"Don't mind him, he's too deaf to hear!" In the course of the visit old Grant said: "I've been married nigh on fifty year; and there's never been a day I didn't have enough for me and the old woman, and I can't say as much for him," nodding his head toward old Dent. Before the gentleman left, the old man said: "If you want anything just let me know, I'll get it for you."

DISPLACING SUMNER.

The ill-feeling evoked by the discussion on the San Domingo question, together with Sumner's determined opposition of that measure, has undoubtedly caused the consideration of his removal as Chairman of Foreign Affairs. Several of the zealous friends of the President still urge it, but others who sustain him just as strong are doubtful of the effect. Mr. Sumner is understood to have declared that he will support the Administration on all other questions. To remove him then on a mere difference of opinion, involving no political question, will be an outrage and a personal insult that Grant's friends dare not perpetrate. It would justify Sumner in a war on Grant that would undoubtedly result in the overthrow of that illustrious personage. I take it that Mr. Sumner will not be disturbed.

A SAD EVENT.

Washington society has had no such blow in many years as that it feels in the demise of Mrs. Corcoran, daughter of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky. A graceful, charming woman, for two seasons past she was a very center of attraction in polite society. But three weeks a bride, with a brilliant future, and now cold in death. Statesman and hero, youth and beauty, the lowly and the grand—they are all thy harvest, oh! Death!

OCCASIONAL.

A. T. STEWART.

The Great Financier as he is Known Among His Familiars.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I notice in your paper of a recent date a libelous article taken from the New York Star, reflecting in very unjust and unworthy terms upon Mr. A. T. Stewart, and as a personal friend of that gentleman, I beg you will permit me the use of your columns to refute the vile slander.

The article is evidently written to secure notoriety, regardless alike of truth, justice, or common decency, and I must confess surprise that so miserable and inane a satire should find circulation beyond the characterless journal where it originated. There is no shadow of foundation for the cruel and purely mercenary character given Mr. Stewart by the author of this libel. No better evidence of his charity and benevolence is needed than reference to the noble work for the relief of the deserving poor which he is now engaged in perfecting. On the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street Mr. Stewart is now erecting a magnificent Home for Poor Working Women. This costly edifice when completed will be donated to the city of New York, and is designed to afford food, shelter, and a comfortable home for the friendless women of the great city. Nor will his public charities stop here, for when his Home for Women is completed he designs the erection of a similar building for poor young men. Mr. Stewart will expend in these public benefactions a sum far in excess of the amount donated in a similar manner by the late Mr. Peabody to the poor of London. In addition to these public charities Mr. Stewart disburses almost daily large sums in aid of the poor and needy. That in such cases he gives judiciously, and not indiscriminately, no one can doubt who knows his calm, good judgment and keen discrimination, but that his purse and his heart are ever open when it is "true charity" to give, thousands can testify who have partaken of his bounty.

If one may judge from the false stories concerning Mr. Stewart, which so frequently find publicity through the medium of the press, there is no man living, of similar distinction, who is so poorly appreciated and so little known throughout the land. He is stigmatized as the millionaire oppressor—the heartless monopolist—by the very people who are directly, and indirectly, benefited by the competition and lowering of prices, which his energy, wealth and enterprise engender. The numerous stories of his persecution of competitors in trade are utterly false. Equally without foundation are the malignant stories related of his private character and domestic life. A man more pure in his morals, of greater rectitude, of as much self-denial and probity, in all his habits of life, it is difficult to find. It is a subject of remark, by those admitted to the hospitality and privacy of Mr. Stewart's home, how genuine and unaffected is his devotion to his family. The utmost happiness, cheerfulness and kindness pervade the very atmosphere of his home life. Genial, hospitable and frank himself, his guests are made to feel they are in contact with a man of pure principles, simple and ingenuous nature. No one can know Mr. Stewart without recognizing at once, that he is both honest and sincere in his intercourse with his fellow-man. Another popular error is that Mr. Stewart is an illiterate man, without education. On the contrary, he is a graduate of a collegiate institution and is a classical scholar of no ordinary pretensions. What is more remarkable for a man engrossed as he is in business, he devotes many otherwise leisure hours to laborious study. He is not only a proficient scholar of Greek and Latin but is a thorough master of the modern languages. In short, there are few men who combine the culture of mind, the graces of person and manners, the generous impulses of heart, the integrity of character, and the life-long devotion to principle that so eminently characterize this truly merchant prince.

The distinction of wealth brings with it many trials; none greater, perhaps, than public calumnies, alike false and unjust. The victim of such libels is generally powerless to refute them, and it then becomes the duty of a friend to correct, so far as possible, the injury and wrong inflicted.

FOREIGN SKETCHES.

Francfurt in 1866—Unjust Treatment of Bazaine—Effect of the War in Switzerland and Germany—Yachting and Fishing—Winter Resorts on the Mediterranean, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MENTONE, Dec. 9, 1870.

Places, cities and countries have so often been described that it is almost supererogation for one now to write about them. So many hundreds of tourists have described Cologne, the Rhine, Heidelberg, Francfurt, &c., that I scarcely considered it worth while to encumber your columns with repetitions of the "oft-told tale." Of all the places we passed throughout Germany, Frankfort seemed the cleanest, most thrifty and most charming for a stranger's residence. It is nearly the size of Louisville. I do not think that it has lost much of its hostility to King William and his Generals, though in the first burst of enthusiasm at the false idea that Germany was being outrageously attacked by France, the Francfurters did evince considerable interest. The history of the infamous exactions made upon Francfurt in 1866 is coming to the surface again, now that the Generals engaged therein are in command of armies. Vogel Von Falkenstein exacted seven million florins on his arrival, and Manteuffel, who succeeded him, made a levy of twenty-five millions more, with a threat to bombard the city if it was not paid. In despair several prominent citizens committed suicide. You can understand what your feeling in Louisville would be if the same amount, fifteen millions of dollars, should be levied some fine morning with a similar contingency. In France there has been a regular and systematic plundering wherever the armies have gone, and the plunder is as regularly forwarded to Germany. It is asserted that from the General down to the private the feeling is unanimous to annex everything of value to which they take a fancy. For fear that France may obstinately refuse to pay the expenses of the war, they take it as they go, by requisitions of money and provisions and stores of all kinds for the public good, the sacking of private dwellings being left for the enhancement of individual comfort or wealth. The Confederates used to give doleful accounts of Yankee expeditions. The Germans seem to have carried out those lessons in the art of war with manifold ramifications and variations.

We saw tens of thousands of prisoners. Their sufferings are terrible. The privations at Metz and the want of proper food are showing themselves now by the terrible mortality and prevalence of virulent diseases. If there is anything which should meet the utter scorn and denunciation of posterity it is the cowardly and uncalled-for attacks made by the French press and the rabid republicans of France against the officers and soldiers of the Metz army. The cry of treason against the officers cannot be made without including the army. For if they countenanced or submitted to any act betraying France, they are as fully responsible. Yet these poor creatures, from the highest officer down to the humblest private, endured every species of discomfort, fatigue, hunger, fought battles over and over again, maintained their discipline to the last, lost nearly 50,000 men killed and wounded, and are now dying by hundreds in consequence of previous hardships, only to be denounced as traitors. Truly the "gratitude of republics" is scarcely worth seeking. Bazaine, by his long-protracted defense, occupied 250,000 Prussians, and thus saved Paris; otherwise they would have defeated him in open battle, and then have marched upon and captured the capital, unprepared as it then was. For accomplishing such results, he and his chief officers are branded as traitors. It stirs me up and makes me so indignant at such base ingratitude that I will drop the subject.

Throughout Switzerland there is a warm sympathy with the French. Many of the latter have crossed the frontier as the Prussian forces swept down toward Belfort, Dijon and Besancon. Thousands of French families are now residing in Switzerland, aided and cheered by the sympathy and material aid of the Swiss.

In Germany there was no delay in the mail trains, and everything seemed to work as smoothly as before the war. And they have really magnificent roads, with gorgeous and luxurious rolling stock, their second-class carriages being better than any we have, and the first-class, according to the European adage, being reserved for "princes and fools." Not being under the first category, I, of course, must have been included in the second; for I cannot forego such comfort when I am traveling.

In Switzerland the trains were greatly out of time, consequent upon the tremendous influx of French over the border, with their goods and chattels piled up mountain high at every station. On all the European roads the passengers are warmed by means of cylinders, containing hot water or sand, which are placed under the feet and emit a moist heat which does not split one's head open like our patent stoves. Thirty years hence, perhaps, some of our railroad Rip Van Winkles will make a note of this.

While the hotels in Germany and France and Italy appear to be deserted, they are crammed to overflowing in Switzerland, many Americans and English also being there. The various trades of the country are, however, suffering greatly because of the war, as many thousands of the best Swiss workmen are always employed for Paris houses. As I shall probably return to Switzerland for the summer, I will not now write to you in detail about its interesting features, which I once before saw to such advantage by traveling entirely through it with an English friend who had his magnificent equipage of four horses and an English drag, by means of which we saw the country just as we liked, without being cooped up in a railroad car and peeping through its windows. It is pleasant to have such friends, aside from their being charming people in other respects. This same friend of mine was in Torquay with his yacht, the use of which I enjoyed just as much as if it had been my own, as I was pressed so urgently to accompany the owner that I could scarcely ever get an acceptance of my protestations that I had something else to do. Another friend, who had his drag and four horses, was equally zealous in desiring my company out driving. So I was regularly installed with my yacht and equipage, as grand as any other lord, and with the additional merit of not having to pay the heavy expenses. Yachting is a delightful sport, where there is every luxury in the vessel, with plenty of servants to respond to the slightest want. We had the enjoyment sport of splendid fishing. As a sample, on one day I wore blisters on my two forefingers hauling in whiting of from one to four pounds. In four hours we caught two hundred and fifty-six fish, covering the deck of the vessel with them. Such fish were worth an average of twelve shillings in the market; so we actually took over thirty dollars in value, which were given away to various friends. The fishing is with a hand line, the bait muscles, and our sinkers weighed about five pounds, to overcome the force of the tide. The hooks are four feet below the sinker and but one foot from the bottom, which is ninety feet deep. The bait scarcely reaches the bottom before it is seized; so one has a constant repetition of hauling up one or two fish, baiting and dropping the line overboard.

We have settled down in Mentone for the winter for health. The sunbeams of the Riviera are to invigorate the lungs and to thaw out any iciness which the horrible changes of temperature in Louisville may have previously installed. Along this coast from Marseilles to Genoa there are many winter resorts, which in previous years have been sought by English and other invalids, who gain a new lease of life basking in the sun's warm rays and breathing the delightful, pure atmosphere. The mountains run all along this coast, the first tier only about 4,000 feet high and the ranges in the background 8,000 or 9,000. Nice, which is a place of about 50,000 inhabitants, would be charming but for the fact that it has been placed on the seashore and not in the sheltered spot two miles back, under the mountains, where the old Romans built their ancient hygienic resort. As a consequence the cold winds, rushing over the masses of snow and ice on the mountain tops, give unhealthy and sudden changes of temperature, which are dangerous to invalids threatened with throat or lung diseases. The place is beautiful in other respects, having one street particularly attractive, the rue des Anglais, which is a mile long and about two hundred yards wide, embellished in the Parisian style and facing the sea, whilst the amphitheater of mountains fills up the background. The drive from Nice, sixteen miles, to this place is specially attractive. Midway is the small town of Monaco, known to the ancients as the Port of Hercules. Until the last few years it was under the rule of the Princes Grimaldi, dating back to 945. The present prince sold his possessions of Monaco and Mentone to France for $800,000, reserving his palace and certain privileges, among others that of allowing gaming-tables in Monaco, which pay all the expenses, taxes, &c., keep up bands of music and other amusements and supply the prince $20,000 of revenue. He is besides a senator of France, and owns extensive estates in France and Spain. But for its gambling-tables and the kind of people necessarily frequenting such resorts, it would be the most delightful of all the spots upon the coast.

In ancient days this locality was well-known for its mild and even temperature and its exceeding salubrity, and it was in this vicinity that Cæsar wintered his legions when returning from Gaul. Within the past ten years Mentone has sprung into modern notoriety many fine hotels being erected, which have been filled with an average of fifteen hundred English people during the winter. Only about two hundred are now here, which is a dreadful blow upon the pockets of the people, who make their profits during the winter season. You can judge what a climate we have by the fact that daily I am eating fresh figs, that the peas are blossoming on the terraces and that the oranges and lemons can be seen by thousands in every direction. Frost is comparatively unknown, though I can in four hours ascend to a region where plenty of snow now lies. To-day in the sun the warmth appears to be about ninety. There is not a doubt that most remarkable cures have been effected by the climate upon many persons who would not have lived a year longer in their cold countries. Not that the air can restore lungs which have been destroyed, but those who have threatened bronchitis or consumption, before the disease has actually made its inroads upon the constitution can derive permanent benefit from a residence here. The longevity among the inhabitants can be best shown by the late census of the town, which contains less than 5,000 people. Among them 55 are 70 years old, 31 between 70 and 75, 53 between 75 and 80, 39 between 80 and 85, 10 between 85 and 90, 6 between 90 and 95 and 4 between 95 and 100.

Apart from its scenery and the mountain trips which can be taken, there is little else to amuse or interest the tourist in good health, who would not wish to sojourn longer than a week. There is an old Roman bridge here, which is interesting to antiquaries. And in the neighborhood are battle-fields where the contending legions of Otho and Vitellius fought bloody combats for the imperial purple in A. D. 70. The peculiar construction of the coast is what constitutes the charm of Mentone. The bay is a beautiful one, divided into two by a promontory, which juts several hundred feet into the sea. The sea-shore is lined with gravel, and only a short distance out the water rapidly deepens and descends abruptly two thousand feet. A range of hills following the contour of the sea-shore rises from eight to twelve hundred feet high at a distance of only a few hundred feet from the sea. Back of them from a half mile to one and a half miles rises a second amphitheater, ranging from two thousand eight hundred to four thousand feet high. So there is a double screen from the snow-clad mountains, which a few miles in the interior send their icy blasts upon other parts of Italy. You can better judge of the remarkable phenomenon of this climate by comparing it with a similar latitude in America, which is that of Chicago. No doubt we have many good places in the Southern States in which to pass a winter, but the serious defect has been the moisture of the atmosphere, which is fatal. To those who can afford to come here there is a certainty of relief, unless they have postponed their efforts until it is useless to hope for benefit.

SPIRITUALISM.

The Davenports and Fays—A Story of Dwarfed Pretensions.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Let us look over the past history of some of the most prominent spiritualists who have presented themselves before the public and examine the position they took, when they announced their public performances, and the position they now hold in regard to these so-called spiritual demonstrations. The Davenport Brothers, we think, have been the most prominent public performers in the United States, and were held up as the great lights of spiritualism, as undoubted evidence of the truth of spiritual manifestations, and we trust that none will deny that this was their position before the public and among the spiritualists themselves. Is such their standpoint at present? At their test trial before the committee from Cambridge College they positively asserted all of their wonderful performance was done by spirits and not by any trickery or human aid. On this profession they commenced their course. In the State of New York they refused to take out license as conjurers or prestidigitateurs, but the civil authorities demanded that they should take out such a license. The contest between them was carried on for some time; the civil authorities could not see them in any other light, and at last the Davenports succumbed under protest.

They made the tour of the United States, visiting all the principal cities; they came to Louisville, announced on their bills they would give an exhibition of spiritual manifestations. Their manager stated positively on the stage that all these things were done by spirits, and not by any trickery or human aid. We remember well how their performances were held up to us as establishing spiritual manifestations beyond a doubt. But who doubts now that it is all a trick and done by themselves? From this country they went to England, and finally to Germany, and here the scene shifts, and O, what a change! On their public bills and on the stage they disclaimed all spiritual aid, and only asked of their audience to tell how such tricks could be done. They knew too well the Germans were not afraid of spirits and demons, and if they made pretensions to such aid the people would laugh in their face. They defied any one to do such tricks or tell how they were done. A young mechanic, a jeweler, made him a cabinet, gave a public exhibition, performing the same tricks as the Davenports, and then explained how each trick was done, how the knots were tied, and how they tied and untied themselves. He not only performed the cabinet tricks, but gave the dark seance, as given by Mr. Fay. Our authority for this was taken from the Cincinnati Commercial, which stated it was translated from a German paper, giving the names, date and city, and diagrams of the ropes, knots, &c. We had laid this paper aside for future use, but we cannot put our hand on it at present, but we appeal to the Cincinnati Commercial for the truth of what we state. We regret we have not the document, for there are some other particulars we would like to give the people. Eventually the Davenports returned to Louisville, but did they this time, on their bills or stage, claim to do these things by spirit aid? They did not. One of the Davenports came to the front of the stage, and said: Gentlemen,—We do not say how or by whom these things are done, we leave that for every one to judge for himself. The dark seance was given by a person called Mr. Fay, but we think he was not the same Mr. Fay who came with them at first. We know the New York papers stated that Mr. Fay intended to give a public exhibition and expose the trickery of the whole thing, but it was hushed up and the exposition was never given. It was the intention of several gentlemen here to turn a light on the dark seance, but it was deferred, and for what reason they themselves know. From here the Davenports went to New Albany, and there the light was sprung upon the dark seance, and the result is known to all. If we have misstated anything concerning the Davenports, it is from an error of memory and not from any wish to misrepresent, for we think the truth is sufficient. We saw it stated in your paper in a town far out West, where the Davenports were giving an exhibition, when a Western man, not fearing spirits or demons, seized a hand, as it protruded from the cabinet, and the consequence was that one of the Davenports was badly crippled for several days. It was not one of the Davenport hands—oh, no! It was a spirit hand, and the Davenport suffered from "the circle being broken." Do the same whenever you are in a dark circle. Seize the hand, if you can, and you will find it attached to a human body. Why are the spirits so afraid that you will grasp their hand? They will touch you, but will not suffer you to touch them, to take their hand and hold it in your own, and let you satisfy yourself that there is nobody attached to it. Look at the manner these cabinet demonstrations are tested. From a promiscuous audience persons are selected, who, perhaps, feel no interest in the matter, who have never given the subject ten minutes thought, and, perhaps, do not care whether it is true or not true. They do exactly as the Davenports tell them to do. They stand there and look on, and say it is all right as far as we know. Look at the great ropes they bring in to be tied with, as if it was a test of strength; as if you were about to shackle a locomotive. The larger the rope so much the better for them—the more easily untied in the dark, and no doubt they are laughing in their sleeves at your simplicity. Is it a question of strength? If not, select something that will be the most difficult to untie. Do not in the future, when you go to any dark circle, use a rope, but take a silk thread and tie your medium and we assure you, they will not untie themselves with all the spirits they can call to their aid. If they break the thread well and good, that is not the question. If your great lights of spiritualism (the Davenports) have been "weighed in the balances and found wanting," if they have virtually abandoned the field of spiritualism, as they did in Germany, what use is there in your keeping up these side-shows in Louisville? You would not let a light be brought suddenly upon you, neither will your mediums permit sceptics to tie them with a silk thread. Did you ever examine the hands and wrists of Mr Fay and the Davenports? The hands of the Davenports are very soft and flexible, and could be easily compressed into a small compass. The hands and wrists of Mr. Fay (the first Mr. Fay) were very short and stout. We judged the circumference of the wrist to be about the same as the hand. We knew a man once with just such a hand and wrist, upon whom you could not keep handcuffs. The jailer would not more than have his door locked and bolted, before he would have his handcuffs off and throw them through the window. Now, if one of your mediums would remove the handcuffs from his person as easily in some dark circle and tell his brethren it was done by spirits, they would think it a case equal to that of the Apostle Peter's, when an angel appeared and made his shackles to fall from him. Well, we would believe him if he, like Peter, in the public streets of Louisville, would open the eyes of the blind, or restore the cripples to the perfect use of limbs. When a man does wonderful things in broad daylight, we are disposed to believe him if he tell us something wonderful that took place in the dark, but when a man does all of his wonderful things in the dark and nothing in the light, we cannot receive his statement.

CITIZEN.

SONNET.

Vainglorious ambition! Wild, sad chase!
Deceitful guide to disappointment blind!
For even those that win thy heated race
The saddest void of promised pleasure find.
Thy bubble dreams, when touched, dissolve in air,
And leave dark vacancy unto despair.
Like that vain hope that lured o'er desert wide
An Arab, drowning in day's fiery tide,
To still reel on, where fevered eye could trace,
O'er scorching plain, the well-known water-place—
The stone-piled curb—hope's altar—there at length,
With last wild effort of expiring strength
Exhausted, reached the spot; but, coming nigh,
Looked o'er the brink, then, fainting, shrieked:
"Great God! the well is dry!"

☞ A would-be highwayman, near Providence, seized a gentleman's horse, when the owner sprang out of his wagon and gave him a sound thrashing, a courageous lady passing by volunteering to hold the horse during the ceremony.

A GEORGIA CATASTROPHE.

Upsetting of a Boat on the Ocmulgee—Two Lives Lost.

[From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, December 29.]

On Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock a party of gentlemen, composed of Messrs. W. Scott Clark, John Barclay, Dave Connor, Dr. F. G. Castlen, Henry Ellis, W. T. Nelson, George O. Napier, and a colored man named Bob Banks, left here in three bateaux on a duck-hunting excursion down the Ocmulgee river. They had proceeded down the stream to what is known as Bullard's, near Barclay's plantation, when, on yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock the boat in which Mr. Henry Ellis and his servant, Bob Banks, were seated, became capsized in the river, by running against a log floating down the stream. Mr. Ellis clung to his boat, but Bob grasped the log and climbed upon it. So soon as this occurred the boat in which Messrs. Connor, Nelson and Napier were seated hurried to the assistance of Ellis and the negro, and in the struggle to get them out of the water this boat was also capsized, and the water was so intensely cold that the struggle was then for life on the part of each individual, and as clinging to the boats in such cold water was certain death each man, except the negro, struck out for the banks. Messrs. Nelson and Connor succeeded in reaching the opposite or east bank of the river, near Barclay's plantation, and, after wading through a canebrake and water waist deep, and through the ice in the swamp, they managed to find their way to Mr. Barclay's house, after suffering terribly from the cold. From thence they walked to the Macon and Brunswick railroad station and reached this city last evening.

Mr. George Napier reached the bank on this side of the river, but as he got into a most dense canebrake, and near which there is no known settlement, the greater fears are entertained for his life. Mr. Ellis was seen by Messrs. Connor and Nelson out in the river after they got ashore, and he called to them that he was going to drown, and to give his love to his wife and mother, and went down.

The colored man still clung to the floating log, but as he could not swim and was nearly frozen to death, no hopes are entertained that he is alive.

The foremost boat, in which were Messrs. Clarke, Barclay and Dr. Castlen, was several miles below the scene of the accident when it occurred, and are not yet aware perhaps of the tragic fate of their friends.

Mr Ellis is well known all over Georgia as the proprietor of Ellis' Restaurant and fancy and family grocery store on Mulberry street, and for years has conducted the trade in ice of this city. His death will be lamented by all who knew him.

A party of gentlemen will go down on the Brunswick road this morning to recover the bodies, if possible, and to rescue Mr. Napier if he is still alive.

DAVY CROCKETT'S GRANDSON.

Particulars of the Murder of John Bell Crockett in Arkansas.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 30.]

A most mysterious and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night or early on Wednesday morning, at Bradley's Landing, Ark., on the Mississippi, about fifteen miles above Memphis, the victim being a young man named John Bell Crockett, a grandson of Col. "Davy" Crockett, of frontier life fame. The deceased was the owner of a trading boat, in partnership with Peter Ball, which has been moored at the above landing for nearly two years, and as the young man was sober, industrious and intelligent, he did a large business and was known to have amassed a considerable sum of money. He was last seen on Tuesday, and he had then in his possession a well-filled pocketbook, containing from $300 to $[illegible]. On the night of Tuesday, a man went on board the boat and got some whisky, and Crockett retired for the night. On the following day he was not found, and a fisherman who had a boat moored near Crockett's stated that he thought he had gone up to the Ball plantation on some business. No one had seen him all that day, his disappearance seemed mysterious, and search was made for him, but no one could get any trace of his whereabouts. Late in the evening several of the neighbors determined to force open the cabin door of the trading boat, and on doing so found, to their consternation, poor Crockett lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. At his side lay a heavy iron harrow-tooth, with which his murderer had fractured his skull.

The pocket-book containing his money, supposed to amount to between $[illegible] and $300, and his watch, a valuable gold one, were missing, showing that the murder had been perpetrated for the purpose of robbery.

The body was taken to the house of Mr. Robert Pennington, with whom the unfortunate man boarded, and yesterday that gentleman came down the river for the purpose of procuring a coffin and informing the friends of the deceased of his tragic end.

The deceased was well known in Memphis and was highly respected by all the merchants with whom he did business in the city. He was a native of Trenton, Tennessee, about twenty-six years of age, and unmarried, although we learn he was soon to have been united to an estimable young lady of the neighborhood.

The residents of Bradley's Landing are much excited over this cold-blooded murder, and will do all in their power to arrest the perpetrator and bring him to justice.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1870.

MONEY—There is an active demand for money; but the banks have no special difficulty in extending all needed facilities to their regular customers. The rates of interest range from 9 to 12 per cent. at the banks and banking-houses, but private lenders are able to obtain 15 to 18 per cent.

The condition of the New York money market is regarded panicky. The Times of the 29th says:

The employment of money on the street was again quite active, partly in the purchase of gold, and partly from the experiments still going on for the bearish account of the Stock Exchange to "lock up" bank balances. The parties engaged in the operation are not content with withdrawing their own balances, but about the close of bank hours bid high for the money of other lenders, to be locked up in like fashion, all, of course, for effect on the Stock Exchange, and to harass the brokers on the bull-side of the current speculation in railway and other stocks, in making good their accounts at bank.

The rates paid for the use of money until to-morrow or to carry over stocks varied from 7 per cent. per annum to a sixteenth @⅛ of one per cent. Even higher rates were bid at the close by the parties above referred to.

The World, in commenting upon the strategies to which the banks are daily resorting to get along, says:

If the banks were as strong as they were at the same date of last year, with $11,000,000 more legal reserve, then nothing could disturb them; or as they were two years ago, when they held about $21,000,000 more in legal reserve. In regard to Wall street and its speculators, the public can afford to view their bankruptcy with complacency; but these persistent misrepresentations of the true condition of our banks and money market are a wrong and injury to the legitimate traders of the country. It creates permanent evils on our merchants. The Bank Examiner ought to investigate the condition and collaterals of the New York city banks that are notoriously mixed up with the stock-jobbing operations of the Stock Exchange. Their loans are made, not on legitimate collaterals to benefit the trade and industry of the country, but upon "watered" and inflated railway shares, non-dividend paying miscellaneous securities and Southern State bonds in danger of being repudiated because illegally issued or fraudulently used. Some banks are also below the reserve required by law.

Distrust is the prevailing feeling among banks and money-lenders. This feeling is so general that its existence is a fact admitted by all. There is a fear of developments of corruption and frauds in high places. The bulls in stocks know that their success depends on the life of one man. His death would precipitate a panic on the Stock Exchange more disastrous than anything this country has ever seen. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's events of the last fortnight justify these fears of corruption and frauds among our "eminent-respectability" capitalists. It is reported that one of the Pacific railroad directors, after having received the positive assurance of the money to pay the interest due January 1st on the first mortgage bonds, wrote a letter to Boston saying, under his own signature, that "he did not think it possible for the company to raise the interest money, and that the bonds would have to go to default." Before writing this epistle, most creditable for the trustee of a company, this "honorable"—most honorable—director had sold all the Union Pacific Company's securities "short" to a large amount for his own account.

EXCHANGE—There was an active demand to-day for Eastern exchange, and rates are steady at 1-10 to ⅛ discount buying and at par selling. New Orleans exchange is quiet at ⅛ discount buying to par selling.

GOLD—The market ruled steady to-day, and the range of the premium was 10⅝@10⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	111
Silver halves and quarters	[illegible]	
Silver dimes	103½	

We bring forward our quotations:

1870.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	120¾	123⅛	119⅝	121¼
February	121¼	121¼	115	115¾
March	115	116⅜	110¾	112
April	111¼	115⅛	111⅛	115
May	115⅛	115¼	113⅝	114⅝
June	114⅛	114⅛	110⅝	111⅛
July	112⅛	122⅛	111⅛	120⅝
August	120⅞	122	114⅝	117
September	116⅝	116¾	112⅝	113⅝
October	114⅞	114⅛	111⅛	111⅛
November	111⅝	113⅜	110	110⅞
Dec. 1	110⅝	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞
2	110¾	111⅛	110⅝	111⅛
3	111	111⅛	111	111⅛
4	....	....	....	....
5	111	111⅛	111	111⅛
6	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
7	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
10	110⅞	111	110⅝	110⅞
12	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
13	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
14	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅝
15	111⅛	111⅛	110⅝	110⅞
16	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝
17	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
18	....	....	....	....
19	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
20	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
21	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
22	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
23	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
24	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
25	....	....	....	....
26	....	....	....	....
27	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
28	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
29	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
30	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞
31	110⅞	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The market to-day showed a good degree of strength and an advance was established on the entire list. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	112⅝@113⅛
" '62	107⅝@108⅛
" '64	106⅝@107⅛
" '65	106⅞@107⅜
" new '65	109⅝@110⅛
" '67	109⅞@110⅜
" '68	110⅝@111⅛
10-40s	105⅞@106⅜
Currency 6s	109⅝@110⅛

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	113⅛	113¼	113⅜	⅛	..
" '62	107⅞	108	108⅛	⅛	..
" '64	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	⅛	..
" '65	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	109⅞	110	110⅛	⅛	..
" '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅜	⅛	..
Coupons '68	111	111⅛	111¼	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	106⅛	106¼	106⅜	⅛	..
Cy 6s	110	110	110⅛	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The market is quiet awaiting the dividend day, after which money will be more freely invested in the various descriptions of local securities. Quotations under the circumstances cannot be accurately given, and will be based upon transactions. The Citizens' Passenger Railway pay their coupons on demand at their office.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	132	135
National Bank, Second	96	98
National Bank, Planters'	92	94
National Bank, City	101	102
Bank of Kentucky	94	95
Bank of Louisville	87	88
Merchants' Bank	119	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	124	125
Citizens' Bank	111	[illegible]
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	102	103
Farmers' Bank	98	100
Security Bank	113	115
German Bank	110	111
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	92½	94
Central Savings Bank	96	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	95	96
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	165	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	125	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	35	38
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	43	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	80	82
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	79½	80¼
Gas Company stock	108	110

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City for improvements, 6 per c	75	76
City for bounty, 6 per c	75	77
City for schools, 6 per c	75	76½
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	77
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	78½	80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	75	76
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	75	77
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	75	76
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	88	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	[illegible]	93
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94	95
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	80	82
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	88	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	77	79
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	75	76
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	87	*89
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	92	95
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	88	*88½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	88	91
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	84	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	80	81
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	72	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*87
Grayson county, 7 per c	75	76
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	73	75
Lyon county, 7 per c	71	73
Caldwell county, 7 per c	73	75
McCracken county, 7 per c	69	70
Shelby county, 8 per c	..	*90

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	..	49
Bacon, tcs	31	75
Bacon, casks	26	74
Butter, pkgs	73	20
Barley, sacks	12	..
Bagging, pcs	..	110
Cotton, bales	1832	112
Cotton yarns, pkgs	32	..
Coffee, bags	148	[illegible]
Cheese, bxs	794	483
Candles, bxs	..	[illegible]
Cement, bbls	..	[illegible]
Corn, sacks	4	40
Cattle, head	7	..
Dried fruit, sks	143	11
Eggs, bbls & bxs	7	10
Flour, bbls	..	126
Feathers, sks	..	37
Hides, bdls	10	..
Hogs, head	703	..
Hay, bales	..	176
Horses, head	1	4
Iron, pig, tons	72	112
Lard, tcs	..	81
Lard, kegs	150	116
Malt, sacks	..	25
Mules, head	60	20
Molasses, bbls	2	29
Mackerel, pkgs	..	..
Nails, kegs	134	197
Offal, sks	..	..
Oil, bbls	11	229
Oats, bags	40	50
Pork, bbls	20	150
Pork, pcs	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	..	10
Rye, bags	..	..
Sugar, hhds	1	2
Sugar, bxs and bbls	..	27
Seeds, bgs	275	41
Tobacco, hhds	19	22
Tobacco, boxes	..	149
Whisky, bbls	456	927
Wagons	279	..
Wool, bags	..	..

Weekly Review of the Markets.

APPLES—There has been a fair demand for apples during the week and prices have ruled steady. Sales of fair to prime qualities are made at $3 50@5; extra choice lots have sold in limited quantities at $6 per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Prices have ruled firm during the week with a moderate demand. We quote in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90 per gallon.

ALE—The market is well supplied and dealers have not revised their quotations. We quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $12; porter at $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample and prices are steady. Prices range from $2 for common, to $4 per doz. for the best qualities.

BALING TWINE—Is in light demand, and sales are made at 17@18c per lb.

BAGGING—There is very little demand for bagging, and the tendency of prices has been to lower quotations. Stocks are reduced, and many of the factories have suspended operations. Sales of flax bagging in round lots have been reported as low as 23½c; the ruling prices are 24@25c for hemp and flax.

BATTING—Is in ample supply to meet the demand, which is light, and prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote extra at 25c, No. 1 at 22c, and No. 2 at 20c per lb.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand for beeswax, and receipts meet with ready sales at 27@28c per lb.

BAGS—There is a very light demand for the various descriptions of grain bags, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged.

2-bushel, seamless bags	38	@40
2½-bushel " "	45	@48
3-bushel " "	53	@55
4-bushel burlaps	20	@22
2-bushel do	17	@18
Gunnies, in bales	22	@22½
Gunnies, resewed	24	@25

BROOM CORN—Stocks are ample, and dealers are offering at from $60 to $80 per ton for the various qualities.

BUTTER—Receipts during the week of country butter have been large, and prices have declined. Sales of good to strictly prime qualities have been made at 22@25c per lb, the full range being 18@25c. W. R. butter is in good supply, and sales are made at 32@35c per lb. We note sales of 5,000 lbs country at 18@25c per lb.

BEANS—The market is quiet but steady, and we quote common white at $2@2 25 per bushel, and $2 50@2 75 for prime navy.

BARK—We have no change to note in the price of chestnut oak bark. Dealers are paying from $20 to $25 per car load on arrival at depot.

CEMENT—Manufacturers report a fair demand for the season, and prices are unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 per bbl.

COAL—The demand during the past week has been very active, and dealers are selling Pittsburg coal to the city at 18c per bushel, or $4 50 per load of 25 bushels.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, AND CANDLEWICK—The demand continues light, and stocks of the various brands ample. Prices are unchanged. We continue to quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15	@16½c
" 600, " at	13	@14½c
" 700, " at	11	@12½c
Pound yarns at	32	@33 c
Carpet chain at	32	@33 c
Candle wick at	32	@33 c

CANDLES—Prices rule steady, with a good demand, and manufacturers and jobbers report ample stocks. We quote full-weight star candles at 17@17½c; 12-oz at 12½@13½c, and 11-oz at 11½@12½c; tallow candles at 11½@12½c.

CHEESE—The market rules firm for Ohio factory and W. R., as also for other descriptions, and the demand is fair. We quote Ohio factory at 15½@16½c; Western Reserve at 14@14½c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, and pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—The market rules firm with an advance on tomatoes:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	3 5[illegible]
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@[illegible]
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@5 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	2 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@3 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried meal is in fair demand, and sales are made at $3 50@3 75 per bbl. Bolted meal has declined, and sales are made at 60@65c per bushel, loose.

COOPERAGE—All descriptions of pork-house and provision cooperage are firm, with an active demand. We quote:

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$2 30
Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 80
Oil bbls	2 05
Pork bbls	1 90@2 00
Lard tierces	1 85
Ham tierces	1 60
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 35
" " iron-hooped	1 60
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	1 00
" five gallons	90
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00@24 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	30 00
Staves, per 1,000	$18 00@20 00

COFFEE—The lower duties occurring on the 1st of January, 1871, prices have proportionately declined, and stocks in the hands of dealers have been permitted to decline to the lowest possible point. An active trade may now be expected, and our dealers are prepared to meet the prospective demand. We quote:

Fancy	21	
Choice Rio	20	@20½
Prime Rio	19	@19½
Good Rio	18	@18½
Fair Rio	16	@17½
Laguayra	20	@21
Java	24	@26
Ceylon	20	@21

CORDAGE—Is steady, and we have no change to note in quotations. We quote:

Jute rope	14	@15 c
Cotton rope	32	@35 c
Manilla rope	21	@22 c
Sisal rope	20½	@21½ c
Tarred rope	18	@20 c

COTTON—The tendency during the past week has been to lower quotations, and factors have made concessions. Receipts have been liberal, but, with a good inquiry, stocks have not accumulated. The impression prevails that prices have touched bottom, and the prospect for fair profits, on present quotations, is regarded favorable. The crop, it is estimated, will reach 3,800,000 bales, and upon this basis parties engaged in the business are making their calculations. To-day the market was weaker, with light sales on basis of 13¾c for low middling. We quote:

Middling	13⅞
Low middling	13⅜
Good ordinary	12⅞
Ordinary	10⅞

CRANBERRIES—Cultivated berries are held at $15@16 00 per bbl, with a light demand.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been a fair demand for peaches during the week, and sales of half peaches have been made at 10@11½c, and 6@7c for quarters. Apples rule quiet at 6c per lb for prime lots.

EGGS—Receipts have been liberal, and sales are made at 23 to 25c on arrival in lots and sales to-day include 5,000 doz at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is quotably unchanged, and sales of prime lots are made at $1 70 per bushel.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is steady, with a moderate demand. We quote oranges at $17@18 per barrel. Lemons at $9@10 per box. Figs are 20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FEATHERS—The market continues quiet but steady, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 68@70c per lb.

FISH—The market is well supplied and dealers report a fair demand. We continue to quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@9 00
Do	No. 2, medium	14 50@15 50
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do	No. 3, large	13 50@14 50
Do	No. 3, small	11 00@11 50
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@5 50
Do	No. 1, kits	2 75@3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	1 75@1 85
Do	No. 3, kits, large	1 60@1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1		8 25@
Do	No. 2	7 75@
Do	No. 3	5 50@7 00
Herring, bbls		8 50@9 50
Sardines		23@30
Oysters, 1 lb cans		1 50@1 60
do 2 lb cans		2 50@2 67

FLOUR—There have been no features of special interest during the past week in this department of trade. The local demand has been light, which is usually the case at the close of the month, and particularly so at the close of the year. The demand for shipment South and to Eastern markets has assumed but little magnitude, and the market during the week has ruled dull. Stocks are ample and include a full line of grades and the well known popular brands. Sales to-day include 300 bbls assorted grades and we quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 70@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	6 75

FURS AND PELTRIES—The following are the prices paid by dealers on arrival:

Prime Raccoon Skins	20@30c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	20c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, " per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

FIRE-BRICK—Are in fair demand, and prices rule steady at $25 per 1,000.

GAME—The weather has been favorable for shipping game from remote points, and dealers have been largely supplied, and prices have declined. We quote quails on arrival at $1 40 per dozen; squirrels at $1 40 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 40 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole.

GINSENG—Is quiet and unchanged, and we quote at 85@90c per lb.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market has shown increased firmness during the week, but dealers do not report any quotable advance in prices. Receipts have been very light, and have found ready buyers at $1@1 10 for the various grades of red, and $1 10@1 20 for white. The New York and Chicago markets have displayed decided firmness, and the tendency has been to favor holders. The export demand is still fair, but not up to expectations. The cessation of hostilities between Prussia and France is looked forward to with great solicitude, believing the demand will be such as to carry prices largely above present quotations; but the determination of the French indicates a prolonging of the war, which creates incertitude instead of confidence in the minds of operators.

CORN—Operators are not disposed to make investments in corn, as there is no margin anywhere for profits. The demand for distillery purposes is unusually light throughout the country, and with an acknowledged large crop, there is no immediate prospect for any improvement in prices. It is believed the European demand will be larger than usual, and if prices are such as to give a margin for profits, an extensive export trade is probable. Sales of ear corn are made in this market from wagon and from store at 60c per bushel. We have no quotations for shelled, as the market is bare.

OATS—The market rules steady and firm. Dealers are paying 42@43c per bushel in bulk on arrival, and selling from store at 45@47c, and at 52@53c sacks included. Stocks are fair, and ample to meet the requirements of the trade.

RYE—There are no new features in the market for rye. A moderate demand is reported at 75@80c from store. Dealers are paying 70c per bushel on arrival.

BARLEY—There is a firmer feeling in the market for barley, with a more active demand. We quote fall barley at 95c to $1 15 per bu, and spring 80c to $1 per bu on arrival and from store. We note sale 800 bu spring barley at 87c.

MALT—The market continues to rule steady and the demand is fully up to the expectation of dealers. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 20. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 00, Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—The ice blockade has arrested receipts by river, and we have no transactions to report on the [illegible]. Sales have been made during the week at $18 per ton on arrival delivered at the bridge, and $19 to 21 from store and delivered on cars, the market closing firm.

HIDES—Receipts continue large, which has had the effect to weaken prices. We quote dry flint at 18c and green-salted at 9c per lb; dry salted are nominal.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and sales are made of hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and at $6@6 25 for grits.

HOGS—At the date of our last weekly review the holidays were just commencing, and a falling off in receipts was anticipated and has been realized, and this fact, more than any other, has given strength to prices, and drovers have been able to obtain an advance. With a decline in receipts there has been a corresponding decline in packing operations, the killing for the week being 10,505 head, making the total killing at this point for the season 229,842 head. It is believed that operations before the season finally closes will make the sum total fully 250,000 head, but this we regard as an over-estimate, unless receipts materially improve during the present week. Estimates are now being made with regard to the slaughter throughout the West, and those who have watched this department of business with great care, and are in a position to arrive at approximately correct conclusions, estimate the increase over last year at 800,000 head, which will make the total 3,600,000 head.

The estimate is that the increase in weight will be equal to ten per cent., which, in round numbers, will bring the packing operations up to, say 4,000,000 head. Notwithstanding this, prices in this market have advanced, and yesterday $7 00 per one hundred pounds gross was paid for hogs averaging 428 pounds gross, and $6 65 for hogs averaging 300 pounds gross. The market opened on Tuesday last at $6 15@6 50 per one hundred pounds gross. On Wednesday the feeling was firmer, and the range for medium to heavy averages was $6 50@6 75. On Thursday prices of the day previous prevailed, the market closing firm. On Friday, with few hogs in stock yards, prices advanced, and $6 75 to 7 00 per 100 pounds gross was asked and paid for heavy averages, the full range being $6 50@7 00 for the various grades. To-day there was very little doing, and the supply was light, receipts by river and rail amounting to 703 head. $6 50 to 6 80 was paid, and packers are willing to pay $6 75 to 7 00 for good hogs. At Cincinnati, to-day, hogs were $6 30@6 50 and weak; at Chicago the extreme range was $5 85@6 2[illegible]; bulk of sales at $5 90@5 95, Louisville being the best market for drovers in the West, and this has been true of it from the commencement of the season. Under these circumstances, to talk about any combination to keep down prices here, is simply nonsense.

The following is an exhibit of operations to-day and for the season:

Packing-houses.	Killed to-day.	Total killing.	In pen.
O. W. Thomas & Co	700	[illegible]	560
Hamilton & Bro	....	29,572	....
Owsley & Co	....	23,281	....
Duncan, Floyd & Co	....	26,822	....
Hughes, [illegible] & Co	....	[illegible]	....
Fred Leib	....	21,746	....
Thos. J. Martin & Son	....	18,016	....
Wm. Jarvis & Co	471	14,421	[illegible]
A. Stoeffel & Co	....	13,425	[illegible]
McMahon, Goodloe & Co	....	11,250	....
Middleton & Letterle	....	5,466	....
Total	1,171	229,842	1,00[illegible]

HOPS—There is very little doing in hops, and we quote prices nominal at 12@18c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair demand, and we continue to quote at 5½@6c as to quantity.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is quiet and steady, with ample stocks and a fair trade for the season. We quote:

Bar, lb, 8 C	@	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@8	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5½@6½	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @9	Stl. plow slabs	9@10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @5½	Steel do	9@10
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6
Horse-shoes	5 50@5 60	Mule-shoes, pr dz	6 50@7

LEATHER—We have no change to note in quotations. Dealers are keeping their stocks fully replenished, and report a fair demand for the season. We continue to quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@65
Buffalo slaught	30@36	Hog skins	12@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	42		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	[illegible]@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Upper per doz	42@54		

LUMBER—Prices are quotably unchanged, and the market is quiet, with ample stocks in the yards. We quote:

Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	22 50
Fencing	24 00
Hemlock lumber	17 00@19 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	28 00@30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

LEAD AND SHOT—Are quotably unchanged. We quote bar lead at 9@9½c; shot at $2 30 per bag, and buckshot at $2 55.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have no new features to report in this department of trade. Dealers have not revised their quotations for several weeks, which is favorable for buyers and manufacturers. Stocks include a full line of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri brands, and dealers are in a position to respond to the wants of their customers. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 80
Va. common lbs and ½ lbs	63	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market for New Orleans molasses rules steady, and sales are made at 63@75c per gal. Sirups are in fair demand, and sales are made at 45@$1 15 per gal. Sorghum is steady at 45@50c per gal.

NUTS—Are steady. We quote almonds at 20@27c; filberts at 16@18c, Brazil nuts at 14@17c, pecans at 12@15c, and walnuts at 14@20c.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet and quotably unchanged. We quote:

Oakum, per bale	$4 50@6 00
Tar, per bbl	4 50@5 00
Rosin, per bbl	2 50@4 50
Pitch, per bbl	5 00@5 50

NAILS—Stocks are ample, with a fair demand. We quote 10d to 40d nails at $4@4 25 per keg, and other numbers in proportion. Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, [illegible] ⅜-inch. [illegible] quality. [illegible]

OFFAL—Is in fair demand, and millers report sales of

Bran, per ton, at	$16 00@18 00
Shorts, per ton, at	20 00@21 00
Shipstuff, per ton, at	23 00@30 00

ONION SETS—Prices are unchanged, and dealers quote top sets at $3 50; red sets at $3; and white sets at $8 per bu.

OILS—Prices rule firm, with a fair demand. We quote:

Linseed oil	90	@ 95	Gasoline	20	@25
Lard oil	1 15	@1 20	Bank oil	65	75
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05	@1 10	Straits oil	70	75
Coal oil	25	@ 26	Lubricating	30	@45
Benzine		15			

PAINTS AND COLORS—Are unchanged in every respect, with a fair demand. We quote:

PAINTS.

White lead, pure, at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	11½c per lb.
American red lead	11c "
English orange mineral	15½c "
English Venetian red	3½c "
French Rochelle ochre	4½c "
Paris white	4c

POWDER—Is unchanged, and we continue to quote rifle powder at $6@6 50 per keg and blasting at $4@4 50.

PEANUTS—Are in ample supply, with a moderate demand. Sales are made at 6c per lb.

POULTRY—The demand during the week has been active, and large quantities of dressed turkeys and chickens have been sold. The market closed a shade weaker. Dressed turkeys command from 14 to 15c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@[illegible], and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed. We note sales of 2,000 lbs dressed turkeys at 14c.

POTATOES—Prices rule firm and although some parties are holding for an advance, sales are still made of peachblows and russets at $3 per bbl. We hear of sales of 250 bbls peachblows at $2 70 on arrival as soon as the ice breaks. Neshannocks are held at $3 25 per bbl.

PIG IRON—The market is steady, and stocks are light. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	38 00@40 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

PROVISIONS—The market has been somewhat erratic during the week, with a light consumptive demand, but with considerable speculative inquiry; and on Wednesday, dealers were able to advance quotations slightly. It is now estimated that the Western slaughter will equal 4,000,000 head of hogs, and if these figures are approximately correct, the inquiry which forces itself upon those engaged in the business is, what is to be done with the product? Unfortunately the answer is not readily given. There are very reasonable probabilities that Europe will be a large customer should the Franco-Prussian war terminate within any reasonable time. The vitality which would be imparted to trade, in which provisions would largely participate, is likely to be such that prices would largely advance, beside taking all that the country could spare. But this event may not occur for a long time; in fact, the desperate resistance of the French people is not calculated to inspire confidence, and this consideration is calculated to neutralize [illegible] look to Europe as a customer [illegible] of those who [illegible] product. The South for the surplus of the [illegible] is realizing about $20 per bale less for cotton [illegible] purchasing than was paid last season, and [illegible] capacity is correspondingly curtailed, a fact of no small importance to be taken into consideration. In addition to all this, the indications are that values, under the contractive policy of the Government, will continue to decline, and in this leveling down programme provisions will not be exempt. With these surroundings we do not regard it probable that high prices are likely to occur at a very early day, but that some advance upon present quotations will take place during the season we regard as probable, sufficient doubtless to make the packing business remunerative.

The market to-day ruled quiet, with a fair order demand, and prices are about the same as yesterday. Holders are firm in their views, and are offering their stocks at prices which do not admit of concessions. An offer of $19 50 for 500 bbls mess pork was reported to-day as rejected, and we note sales of 500 bbls at $20. We quote at $20@20 50, and rump pork at $15@16. Sales of bulk meats to-day include 20 casks shoulders at 7¾c, 30 do clear-ribbed sides at 10½c; we quote shoulders at 7@7½c; clear-ribbed sides at 10@10½c; clear sides at 10¾@11c; hams at 12¼@13c. Bacon is steady, and we note sales of 60 casks sugar cured hams at 16@17c. We quote shoulders at 10c; clear ribbed sides at 12c, and clear sides at 12½c. Lard is unchanged, and we quote prime tierce at 12@12½c, and keg at 13½@14c.

RICE—Is quotably unchanged, and stocks are ample. We quote the various grades at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet, and sales are made at 6½@8c per lb.

SALT—Prices rule steady and the market is well supplied. Dealers quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
[illegible]	2 10
Table dairy	3 00
Table salt small barrels	3 5[illegible]

SUGARS—The market for all descriptions has ruled steady during the week, and stocks of refined are unusually reduced. New Orleans sugars are in fair supply and are steady at 10 to 13½c in hhd and bbl lots. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14¾@15
B's	14½@14¾
Extra C	14 @14¼
C's	13¾@14
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	10 @11½
Cuba	11 @12

We note a sale of 30 hhds New Orleans sugars at [illegible].

SEEDS—A fair demand for clover is reported, and we note sales of round lots to dealers at $6 70 per bu. We quote red clover at $6 70@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $5 75@6 00. Clean Kentucky blue grass, 1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are fair, and dealers are paying 8c for tallow and 6c for grease.

TEAS—We have no change to note in teas; a fair demand is reported and prices are steady. We continue to quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 55@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 00
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 25
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Is in ample supply, and prices are steady. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab vinegar at $9@10, and pure vinegar at $11@12.

WOOL—The market is dull and prices are nominal, with light receipts. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per lb.

WRAPPING PAPER—Is steady, and we quote at 90c, 67½c and 45c for the three standard sizes.

WOODEN WARE—The market is steady. We continue to quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @9 50
" " 3, "	8 @8 50
Painted B'kts "	[illegible]@2 35
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@8 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted "	9 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@2 60
Seives "	1 75@2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Is steady, and dealers quote the following card rates, with 40 per cent. off to the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 28x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36			50

WHISKY—The market during the week has ruled firm for highwines at 87c per gallon, tax paid.

Louisville Drug Market.

Dealers have been engaged during the week in taking account of stocks, and transactions have been of limited importance. The new tariff, which goes into effect on Monday, has had the effect to reduce prices of imported goods, which will have the effect of increasing the demand, and an active trade is anticipated. We quote:

Alcohol	$1 90	@2 00
Alum	5	@ 6
Calomel, lb	1 45	@
Camphor, lb	75	@ 80
Cochineal, lb	1 00	@1 10
Chloroform, lb		@1 25
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½	@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½	@
Cream Tartar, pure	42	@ 45
Gum Opium, lb	10 50	@
Indigo, lb	1 50	@1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	55	@
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42	@ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	7 00	@7 25
Madder, lb	17	@ 18
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 00	@
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35	@1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25	@3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50	@
Oil, tanners', gallon	70	@ 75
Oil, bergamot, pound	5 50	@
Oil, cassia, pound	4 00	@
Oil, lemon, pound	3 50	@
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 23	@
Rosin, bbl	3 50	@6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	15	@ 16
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6½	@
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6	@
Soda, sal, pound	4	@ 4½
Soda, ash, pound	5½	@ 6
Salts, epsom, pound	5	@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 50	@
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	16 00	@
Sulphur, roll, pound	5	@ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11	@ 12
Saltpeter, pure pound	20	@ 24
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	58	@
Turpentine, cans, gallon		@ 65
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb		@
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	4½	@

Louisville Retail Market.

In this department of trade we have few changes to note. Meats are firm, and beef cattle rule high. We note a decline in retail prices of hams and pickled pork. Vegetables are steady. Eggs are lower. The market is well supplied with country butter, and marketers are realizing a good profit. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	15 @17½c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	17½c
Fresh mutton, per lb	8 @10 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	10 @12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	15 @17½c
Fresh pork, per lb	12½@15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	17 @20 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	15 @17½c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20 c
Sausages	12½@15 c
Poultry—Dressed chickens, per doz	$4 00@5 00
Chickens, each	35 @45
Geese	65 @75 c
Turkeys, dressed, per lb	18 @20 c
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	10c
River fish, per lb	6c
Fruits—	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Oranges, per doz	75 @$1 00
Lemons, per doz	@90c
Grapes, per lb	20@25c
Vegetables—	
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Potatoes, per half peck	10@15c
Turnips, per quart	5@8c
Carrots, per bunch	5@8c
Beets, per bunch	5@8c
Cabbages, per head	10c
Onions, per quart	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	30@35c
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, per lb	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, per doz	[illegible]
Wood—Beech, per cord	[illegible]

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A fair trade on orders is reported, and prices have undergone but slight quotable change. We note a slight decline in prints, which dealers are selling at the smallest possible margin. Stocks are all that could be desired, and dealers are in a position to respond promptly to the wants of customers. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Arnolds	9
Cannelton	12	Hamilton	10½
Gt. Western	11½	Lancaster	16½
Anchor	11½	Richmond	[illegible]
Penn Mills	11½	Wamsutta	[illegible]
Laurel Hill	11½	Gloucester	10½
Macon	11½	TICKINGS.	
Tallassee	11½	Conestoga, m'd	22
Kennedale	11½	do extra	26
Eastern standards		Everett	30
Osnaburgs, 7-8	13½@15½	Falls City	25
do 4-4	17@20	do A	28
Pepperell E. fine	13½	do A A	32½
do R	12½	do A A A	37½
do O	11½	Minnehaha	35
do N	10½	STRIPES.	
BLEACHED.		Amoskeag	22
Blackstone	14	Albany	[illegible]
Hope	14	American	14½
Langdon, 36 inch	15	Jewett City	14½
do 34 inch	13	BROWN DRILLS.	
Lonsdale	16	Stark A	16
Wamsutta	21@21½	Pepperell	16½
N. Y. Mills	22½	Laconia	16½
Pepperell 6-4	30	Winthrop	13½
do 7-4	35	DENIMS.	
do 9-4	45	Ogden A brown	18
do 10-4	47½	Albany blue	14
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Amoskeag	27
Common colors	60	GINGHAMS.	
High colors	[illegible]0	Glasgow	16
CANTON FLANNEL.		Lancaster	17
Hamilton brown	28	Hartford	14
Amoskeag	22	Scotch	22½@27½
CAMBRICS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Paper	10@11	Bates	11½
Glazed	7 @10	Pepperell	14
PRINTS.		Amoskeag	14
Allens	11	do sateen	16
Amoskeag	11	SPOOL COTTON.	
Cocheco	12	Clark's 6-cord	86
Dunnels A	11	do enameled	52
Lon. mourning	11	Stafford Bros	40
Merrimac D	12	Brooks	80
do W	12	Green & Daniels	40@45
do chintz	12	Stewart's	40
Pacific	11	J. & P. Coats	80
Spragues fancy	11	Hadley	75
do frock	11	Willimantic, 6 cd	75
Bedford	7½	do enameled	40
American	11	JEANS.	
Dunnels fancy	11	Kentucky	40@65
Garners	10½	Eastern	30@75

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The leaf tobacco market has ruled quiet. In addition to the apathy consequent upon the holiday season, the weather has been cold and dry, and in this regard unfavorable for farmers to get their crops ready for market, and receipts have consequently been light and the business correspondingly limited. The sales for the week foot up 88 hhds, and for the current tobacco year to 2,667.

The following is an exhibit of transactions:

Warehouse.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the tobacco y'r.
Pickett	30	673
Louisville	16	585
Ninth-street	5	493
Farmers'	25	405
Boone	12	322
Planters'	..	189
Total hogsheads	88	2,667

Transactions for the month of December at the six auction warehouses were as follows:

Warehouses.	Hhds. off'd.	Hhds. rej'd.	Hhds. sold.	Amount.
Pickett House	344	3	341	$30,433 01
Louisville House	305	55	250	25,010 80
Ninth-street House	223	11	212	19,306 84
Farmers' House	227	9	[illegible]	17,194 47
Boone House	166	11	155	14,548 51
Planters' House	101	4	97	8,570 48
Total	1366	93	1291	$115,[illegible]67 41

The market to-day was quiet, with very light offerings.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 2 hhds Henderson county new leaf, common, at $7 90 and 6 90; 1 hhd Trimble county new lugs at 5 25; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at 7.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 3 hhds old leaf, Cumberland county, at $9 50, 9 50, 7 50; 1 hhd old lugs, Cumberland county, at $6 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county lugs at $5 85; 2 hhds old leaf and lugs at $7 90, 6 25; 2 hhds Owen county leaf and lugs at $10, 6 90.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1870.

There has been but little doing in the live stock market during the past week, owing to the extreme cold weather and it being holiday week; also the river being closed prevented a large amount of stock from being put on the market.

CATTLE—The receipts were not equal to the demand, yet there was a large quantity of game and poultry that filled up the space in the market; consequently there was but little advance, if any. Now that the packing season is nearly ended, we look to see quite a change in receipts and sales the coming week. Best grades of butchers' stuff, such as fat cows, heifers, and pony steers, sold at $5 50@6, second quality at $4@4 50, medium a $3@3 50, and yearlings at $2@2 50 per 100 lbs gross. Cows—Fresh milkers sell, as to quality, at from $30 to $65.

SHEEP—The receipts have been quite liberal, mostly for shipping purposes. Mr. Chas. Dorsey being the purchaser, he shipped six car-loads this evening to the Eastern market. Prices range, for heavy, at from $4 50@5, second quality at $3 50@4 per 100 lbs gross; mixed lots at $2@2 50 per head.

HOGS—The market has been active, with an advance in prices of fully 25 to 40c on the 100 lbs. This advance has been caused by the light receipts at this point. Packers are still anxious to purchase a large number, should they come to this market, and they are now, and have been during the entire season, paying from 15 to 25c more for hogs than has been paid at any of the Western cities. We quote heavy at 6¾ to 7¼c, and some few have been sold at 7 to 7¼c, but this is an outside price. Light at $6 to $6 50 per 100 lbs, gross. None in the pens unsold.

MULES AND HORSES—The receipts have not been so large, yet the market South is reported well stocked and but little doing.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	315
Sheep	1,074
Hogs	1,593
Horses and mules	182
Total	3,16[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling uplands 15½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 6,500 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 35@5 85; common to good extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice $6 30@6 65; white Western extra $7 00; common Ohio $6 15, and extra do $6 70; St. Louis $6 15@8 25. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal, Western $3 65. Whisky is dull and prices are a shade lower at 92½@93c. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts [illegible] bushels; old spring $1 37; new spring $1 41@[illegible]; red amber $1 43@1 45; white Michigan $1 51. Rye, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Bay Quinte $1 11. Barley malt is dull and prices are nominal. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 7,700 bushels; new mixed Western 77c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unsettled; Western and Ohio 60@62c. Hay, $1 20 for shipping and $1 30@1 35 for retail lots. Hops are dull; State 9@10c. Western [illegible]. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm, but prices are unchanged. Sugar is dull; Cuba 10½@[illegible]c. Molasses, New Orleans 68@[illegible]c. Rice is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Petroleum, crude 14¼@[illegible]c; refined 23½c. Leather, hemlock sole is steady, South American 27@[illegible]c; California 27@[illegible]c; Orinoco 26@[illegible]c. Wool, the market is heavy; domestic fleece 46@52½c; unwashed [illegible]; pulled [illegible]; Texas 19@30c; California 22c. Mess pork is dull; new $19 [illegible]@19 50; old $19@19 50; prime mess $17@17 25; new $20@21; seller February $19 [illegible]. Dressed hogs are [illegible] at $7 75@8 for Western. Beef, mess $16@15 [illegible] extra [illegible] $15@18. Beef hams, smoked, 29@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28. India mess $29@32. Cut meats, hams, plain 16@[illegible]c; shoulders 7@8½c. Middles are dull and prices nominal. Lard is heavy; prime steam 11½@12½c; kettle rendered 12½@12¾c. Butter is dull and prices are a shade lower. Western 12@25c; State 30@35c. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 1[illegible]@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6@6 30 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; new spring $1 42@1 43; red amber $1 45@1 48. Rye is dull and unchanged. Oats are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; new Western mixed 76@77c. Mess pork is firmer; seller January $19 25; February $19 37½. Beef is dull and prices unchanged. Bacon is dull and without change in prices. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm; prime steam 12½c; seller January 12c; February 12¼c. Eggs, the demand is good at full prices; fresh 32@33c, and limed 22@23c.

Metals—Manufactured copper is steady. Ingot copper, Lake Superior 22½c, and 22½c for Baltimore. Pig iron, Scotch $32@36; American $29@31. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron, Russia 10½@11c gold. Nails are unchanged at 4½@4¾c for cut, 5½@6c for clinch and 23@28c for horse-shoe.

DRY GOODS—This being the last day of the year, the trade is everywhere occupied in taking an account of stock, consequently no business of importance was transacted. The only changes of importance are a reduction in the prices of Appleton, Laconia and Pepperell brown drills to 12½c per yard.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14@14½c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; family $5 50@5 65. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping: the supply is better at $1 [illegible]@1 16. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm 51@55c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 82@85c. Oats, the market is dull and prices unchanged; No 2 44c. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee is steady with a moderate demand at 19½@21c. Sugar, the demand is good at full prices; New Orleans 9@12c. Molasses is quiet and unchanged in every respect at [illegible]. Linseed oil is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 90c. Lard oil is quiet and without change in prices at $1 10. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Butter is dull and prices are drooping at 20@31c. Cheese is dull and unchanged at 15@15½c, the latter rate for factory. Cloverseed, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $[illegible]. Timothy seed, the demand is fair and prices are firm at $5 25@5 50. Mess pork is dull and the market unsettled; $19 asked. Lard is dull and prices have declined; prime kettle rendered 11½c; prime steam 10½@10¾c; head and gut 10½c. Bulk meats are dull and prices nominal; holders are asking 7c, 9¾c and 9¾c; there were no sales. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 10c, 11c and 11½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Hogs, the market is quiet and weak at $6 30@6 45; receipts 5,500 head. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 81c. Gold 110¾. Exchange is dull at 1-10 to 50c discount buying. The money market is unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is quiet but firm. Wheat, No 2 spring closed quiet at $1 04@1 05; this afternoon the market was firm at $1 03⅝. Corn, No 2 closed dull at 42½c; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, No 2 is steady, closing at 39c. Rye, No 2 is quiet at [illegible]. Barley, No 2 is dull and prices have declined for sales at 80c. Highwines are firmer, closing at 85½c for iron bound cooperage. Mess pork closed at $19 12½@19 25. Lard at 11c. Hogs, dressed are active at $6 90, live are active at $5 75@6 20. Cattle are dull and steady at $4 75@6. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,400 bbls of flour, 45,000 bushels wheat, 47,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 35,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels flour, wheat none, 11,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, rye none, barley none, 4,540 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, there is only a small order trade. Wheat, the demand is light but holders are firm; No 2 red winter $1 28. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; 44@47c for mixed on the track. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 40½c. Barley, there is no market. Rye is firm at 81c. Tobacco, prices are nominal. Hemp, prices are nominal. Bagging is without change. Provisions, there is only a limited jobbing demand; mess pork $19 [illegible]@19 25. Bulk meats, shoulders 7c. Bacon, shoulders 9½@10c; clear rib 11½@11¾c; clear sides 11¾@12c; hams, sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard, prices are nominal. Hogs are firm at $6 25@6 50; number cut to date 273,380 head, against 323,790 head last year. Cattle are unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 14¼c; receipts for the past day 2,182 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 1,30[illegible] bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $5@6 00. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to [illegible]. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined to [illegible]. Hay is lower at $28. Bran, the market is dull at $22@23. Mess pork is dull and prices nominal at $20 50. Lard is dull and the market is unsettled at 13@13½c. Bulk meats, shoulders 7½c; sides 9¼@10½c.

Cotton Statement.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14½@14¾c.

GALVESTON, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; good ordinary 11½c.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 31.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 13¼c. Bulk meats, clear sides 10½c; clear rib 10¼c; shoulders 7½c. Rump pork $15 per bbl. Lard 12½c. Bacon, sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat $1@$1. Flour $4 50@6.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Flour is quiet; superfine winter $5 50; double extra $5 75; triple extra $5 90@6 00. Corn is scarce and firm; white and yellow 90c. Mess pork is dull and lower at $21. Sugar, prime 9½@10c. Molasses, [illegible]; common 45@55c; prime 55c, and choice 6[illegible]c. Coffee is firm but quotations are reduced, owing to a reduction in the tariff; prime 15½@15¾c. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 12[illegible]; sight drafts on New York ⅛ discount. Gold 110⅞.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JAN. 1 AND 2, 1871

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Nit.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Nit.
Cin. & Eastern...	5:30 A.M. 12:30 5:30 P.M.	10:30	2:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago.........	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis..........	8:00	9:30	1:00	9:15 12:00
Memphis, Clar'ksville & New Orleans..........	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M.	....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.....	7:00 A.M. 2:00 "	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad.....	2:30	.....	......	12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	9:00	.....	2:30	.....
Lexington and Frankfort.....	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails	.....	.....	.....	12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats.....	6:30	.....	9:00	.....
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays).......	6:30	.....	8:30	.....
New Albany.........	8:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville.....	7:00 A.M. 1:00	.....	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails.......	1:00	.....	.....	12:00
Shelbyville......	11:30	7:30	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g. (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)..	12:30	.....	......	12:00
Mt. Washington Stage. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)......	12:00	.....	......	12:00
Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.).........	.....	.....	......	12:0

LIFE, HEALTH AND SELF-CULTURE.

Lecture of Professor O. S. Fowler at Weisiger Hall Last Night.

SOME INTERESTING TRUTHS.

Weisiger Hall was well filled last night by an attentive and appreciative audience, to hear the lecture of Professor Fowler, on Life, Health and Self-Culture. Coming at once to his subject, he spoke in an easy, off-hand manner, that put him *en rapport* with his audience, and retained their close attention throughout the lecture. He said in substance:

The first condition of human life is a knowledge of its laws. These natural laws we should learn; for, without them, though we know language by the sense, we are in ignorance. In these laws is found the motive of our being, and all good things consist in our obedience to them. The Author of our being has written these laws, and their inscription makes it obligatory upon us to obey them. I am not here to say anything pro or con of the obligations of the Bible, but I am here to say that those who violate these laws will meet with their penalty. If you would put forth powerful functions you must have strong organs. Those who would have a strong mind must have a strong brain—a more acceptable commodity than greenbacks, which are valuable, or gold, which is more valuable, or diamonds, which are still more valuable. There are none quite so poorly off as those who are weak in the upper story. The mind and the body are in harmony; to improve the mind, improve the body. Every influence upon the physical nature has a corresponding influence upon the spiritual nature. Your child, which was yesterday perfectly well, was perfectly calm and serene, but to-day in its feverishness, it is cross and irritable, and you call it the old Adam sticking out. Ah! mothers, there will not be half so much total depravity in your children if you will regulate their physical habits. The Bible declared this for Paul, who rarely said anything without saying something exhorts to this end. The physical is but the servant of the spiritual nature.

The first great function of all life is breath. It is our first action upon entering life, our last upon laying it down, and our most important during its duration. Many persons are only half alive, because they only half breathe. One evening, many years ago, amid a series of lectures given in addition to the arduous duties of my office, I came here very weak, and was obliged to crawl up stairs and throw myself upon a lounge to rest. There I rested for some time, indulging in full and deep respirations, and, after a while, I arose and walked into the street, looking for a cab to ride to the place of my evening lecture, little thinking I was able to walk, but I found that the deep breathing had warmed up my system and given me new vitality, and I walked the whole distance of two miles, gave one of my most exhaustive lectures and returned home and wrote until sunrise next morning, all from a little extra breathing. The best remedy I know for a deep cold is to hoist the windows, open the doors, cover up in a warm bed, and breathe deep and fast of pure, fresh air. Do this, and the first thing you know you have expelled your cold in every breath, and saved both your constitution and your doctor's bill, which is considerable now-a-days. Then it exhilarates. The best stimulant in the world is fresh air well breathed, and if any of you have the blues, the trouble is that you are too lazy to breathe. Another important thing is skin action. We all know that one end of the brain is in the skull and the other is in the nerves, which ramify the whole body, reaching the skin. Therefore the ablution of the skin strengthens the brain, and there is nothing that is more conducive to the general health. If you are not able to endure a daily or tri-weekly bath, wet a towel, pass it around the body under the bed clothes, the heat of the body will convert the water into steam, and you will thus have a steam bath which will be found to be worth trying.

Nine-tenths of our colds enter the system through cold feet; and the best remedy for that is to put them in hot water, as hot as can be borne, then into cold water, and rub them until warm and dry, just before going to bed.

Another important thing is sleep. See that you get an abundance of it. It is to health what the loaded gun is to its discharge. There are two conditions promotive of sleep. First the time and second the state of the stomach. If you don't want to get a good night's sleep, be sure just before going to bed to eat a mince-pie and wash it down with hot tea or coffee. You know they keep you awake when you have to sit up. Why not also when you don't have to sit up? Few things are so stimulating as tea and coffee, so don't take either within six hours of your time for retiring. There is some relation between the amount of these drugs used and the amount of nervousness prevalent to-day.

Most persons literally bolt their food, just as a hen does beans, with a grab and a swallow. It is necessary to get a free flow of the saliva, in order to get the flavor of the food we eat, and as the susceptibility of the nerves of the mouth is destroyed by the use of tobacco, it should be eschewed, not chewed. You tobacco chewers, chew that. My subject demands that I should say something of what we should eat. I say emphatically, wheat. Use largely of the staff of life. I do not mean raised bread, for the raising process is a rotting process, and it goes into the stomach in a soured state. But you say we cannot eat wheat alone, or flour, or dough. Well, take unbolted flour, put in a little salt and water, make it very thin batter, put it in a very hot oven, and a thin crust will be formed, and your bread will be light, and the stomach can digest it.

Life is an electric process, and it is our motive power, just as it is the motive power of heavenly bodies. Electricity furnishes power to the blood. We have been told by medical men that the heart is the motive power of the blood, and that it puts forth more motive power than all the muscles of the body when at work. That is all bosh. It simply regulates the flow of the blood. If you are unwell, your pulse is slow; but just as soon as the air strikes the lungs the blood rushes forward. This is an uncontrovertible proof of my statement, and I am astonished at medical men who teach the contrary.

Another thing having great influence on life is will power. A Mrs. Runkle, who was in ill-health, was endeavoring, from day to day, to exact a promise from her husband not to again marry, to which he evasively replied, by saying that he hoped to see her restored to health soon, and that he should not, therefore, need another. At last, however, when she appeared to be much worse, he told her, in answer to the repeated interrogatory that he would most probably marry again, and to this Mrs. Runkle replied, "Then I won't die," and she didn't.

The Professor then proceeded to relate a number of incidents illustrating this theory, and concluded the evening's entertainment by a gratuitous test examination of one or two heads of persons selected by the audience. He lectures again to-night. Subject—The Deity, and Man's Immortality, as proven from Moral Nature.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Fires and Alarms for the Month of December, 1870.

The following is the report of George W. Levi, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the month of December, 1870:

Dec. 5th, 12:14 p. m., trial of department for Baltimore committee.

Dec. 9th, 12:20 p. m., Mrs. Hurman's shed stable, Portland; loss trifling.

Dec. 10th, 12:44 p. m., Henry Hurtman's two-story brick house, west side First, between Walnut and Chestnut streets; loss $60; fully insured; defective flue.

Dec. 11th, 4:10 p. m., name unknown, clothing; loss trifling.

Dec. 15th, 6:14 p. m., Grace church, Grayson street, between Floyd and Preston; loss none; accidental.

Dec. 22d, 5 p. m., name unknown, frame house, High street, near Fulton; loss trifling; accidental.

Dec. 22d, 5:15 p. m., name unknown, brick house, Fifth street and the river; loss, none; accidental.

Dec. 24th, 11:35 p. m., Mr. Mitchell's carpenter shop, West, between Walnut and Grayson; loss trifling; incendiary.

Dec. 24th, 3:35 a. m., Wm. Kaye's brass foundery, Water, between First and Second; boiler exploded.

Dec. 25th, 6:33 p. m., corner Main and Brook, false alarm.

Dec. 26th, 5:30 p. m., name unknown, brick house between Floyd and Brook, on Linden; loss none; accidental.

Dec. 27th, 6:19 p. m., Michael Davis' frame stable, Roselane, between Hancock and Jackson; loss $100; fully insured; accidental.

Dec. 28th, 7:54 a. m., John M. Letterlee's frame house, Washington, between Ohio and Adams; loss none; accidental.

Dec. 29th, 6:29 p. m., A. Baker's blacksmith shop, Seventh and river; loss $300; insurance none; accidental.

BENEVOLENT.

List of Donations to the Baptist Orphans' Home.

The managers of the Baptist Orphans' Home desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the institution: [illegible] Hunter & Co., 25 bushels [illegible] friend, $1; H. Peter, [illegible] friend, 15 cts; H. C. Munsell [illegible] & Co., 1 bolt calico; [illegible] Mandeville, $1; Capt. [illegible] Ousbackes, 1 bbl [illegible] 1 bbl apples; Thos [illegible] $5; Mr. Henry, $1; [illegible] $2; Mrs. W. Hall, $2; Mrs. [illegible] Graham, 1 doz prs [illegible] apples; John Weller, 1 bbl flour [illegible] Arthur Peter, 1 qt hair oil, 1 [illegible] castor oil, 1 qt sweet oil; Mrs. [illegible] 4 lbs cheese, 1 turkey, 2 lbs butter; [illegible] Hewett, 6 rabbits, ½ veal; Mrs. [illegible] Lloyd, 1 box figs, 1 box raisins, [illegible] candy fruit, 2 lbs cake, 4 pears [illegible] apples; Mr. Newman, 53 lbs [illegible] J. F. Bobbitt, $5; Friend, 1 barrel [illegible] A. F. & Co., 1 barrel flour; Davis [illegible] Co., six bedsteads; Mr. [illegible] crackers; solicited by Mrs. Hardin, 1 [illegible] 4 pairs shoes, 3 tumblers jelly; Mrs. J. [illegible] oranges; Mrs. Beach, 2 cans fruit; Mrs. [illegible] 1 can fruit; Mrs. Armstrong, [illegible]; Mr. Truman, 1 barrel potatoes; Mr. [illegible] 2 barrels sweet and 2 barrels Irish [illegible]; S. Gregory, 22 pounds meat; W. H. M[illegible] pounds meat; H. Kraft 30 pounds meat; [illegible] Bush, 13 pounds meat; Christmas donations from Mrs. Arthur Peter, Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Tryon, Mrs. W. H. Dix, [illegible] Wm. Welles, Mr. Swan, Mrs. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. J. D. Allen, Mrs. [illegible] bread, turkeys, pies, chickens, [illegible] fruits, toys, &c.

In order to secure exactness in the lists of acknowledgments it is essentially necessary that the donors [illegible] names distinctly written.

OUR CHARITIES.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—Its Management and Benefits.

AN ESTIMABLE INSTITUTION.

Some time ago an article relative to the St. Joseph Infirmary, its management and the benefits resulting from its establishment, appeared in the columns of this paper. Another branch of the same community, the Sisters of Charity, have the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum in charge. This institution, though different in its sphere of action, has been of not less benefit to the community and the State at large. It has furnished thousands of poor children with education until they should have reached years of maturity and then provided for them good, comfortable homes. The good it has done can hardly be overestimated.

The institution was founded some thirty-eight or forty years ago, and from a quite small beginning has reached a very encouraging and substantial degree of prosperity. The buildings of the asylum, situated at the head of Jefferson street, are large and admirably adapted to the use for which they are designed. The main building, fronting on the street, was formerly an old hotel, and after its purchase by the Sisters of Nazareth it has gradually been added to, until now the whole range of buildings has a capacity of some two hundred or more. The old building is occupied by the Sisters in charge themselves and the long wing by the children, in the various departments of school-rooms, dormitories, work-rooms, infirmaries, bath-rooms, refectories, &c. This latter is somewhat badly arranged in point of communication, there being but few halls in the range; but, should their means ever permit, the Sisters purpose remedying this one defect. The arrangements made for the comfort of the children are very complete. The dormitories are provided with nice, clean beds, the bath-rooms with the newest appliances, the school-rooms, work-rooms, infirmaries and the rest being roomy, pleasant, and scrupulously neat. Of course there is but little attempt at display, but there is nothing wanting to insure the comfort of the inmates.

The institution, with but few exceptions, and these very young children, is devoted exclusively to girls, they being received from four to twelve years old, and dismissed when they shall have attained their eighteenth year. Some years since a foundling department was inaugurated, but, as may be imagined, this has hardly proved very successful. The children are generally torn from their mothers, or are abandoned by them just at the critical period in their existence, and they can grow up only puny, miserable little things, if even they do not close their brief span of life before they learn to walk. But we know of no more interesting sign though a sad one withal, than the rooms set apart for these little innocents. A dozen or more cradles are occupied by as many infants, ranging from a few weeks to a year old. One Sister has a child in her lap, feeding it from the improvised bottle, unnatural substitute for its proper fountain, while another walks the floor, singing the little one in her arms to sleep. The babies lazily lift up their eyes to the visitor bending over them, perhaps smile in his face, and then turn over in their little cots to sleep again. As a general rule, these foundlings are sent from the City Hospital, and but few of them, comparatively, live. Poor little things; their essay in this life is an incomplete one at best. Next to this room are those devoted to the very young children. These are grouped in prim order through the rooms from the child not old enough to leave its chair to the bright little girl who raises her eyes from her miniature sewing and curtsies to the strange visitor. These children have but just come from their bath as we enter, their half shy, half curious faces shining with the scrubbing they have just received; they have, in the main, remarkably interesting faces for children in their position, and cluster around the kind Sister in charge, and, under her protection, tell their names, and whisper their little stories to the inquiring visitor. When these children leave their nursery they are put under the charge of the teachers, who have their school-rooms further on in the building. The hours for instruction embrace most of the time in the course of the week, the two first days, however, being devoted to household occupations. The children make their own clothes, hours being set apart for this work, but the odious system of uniforming has, we believe, been abolished in the institution. So the girls spend their time until they are provided with good homes in the world without, almost their first experience of life outside the walls of the institution.

Most of the children are orphans in all the sad sense of the term, but many are received who have but one parent, or whose parents are worse than none. The relation or guardian, upon bringing the child to the asylum, relinquishes in a written agreement all title or hold upon its future life. The Sisters then educate it in the method described, and when the girl reaches the period of her stay within the walls of the institution every endeavor is made to secure for her a home to all intents and purposes. Sometimes when she shall have proved herself capable, she is put out in some good family before that time, and her wages reserved by the Sisters until she shall come to the proper age and then given to her. Again it sometimes happens that application for the adoption of one of the little ones is made. If the child has no relations who may have or profess a claim upon her, and careful inquiry and satisfactory recommendations prove the wisdom of the course, the Sisters resign her entirely to the charge of these foster parents. This, however, is the exception; the children generally grow up within the walls, and only leave it at the expiration of their eighteenth year.

The children are generally of Catholic parents, but this is not made an obligation. It would be natural that many of them should enter the order, but the Sisters tell us that this is the rare exception. Religious services are held every day in a beautiful little chapel within the Asylum, of course by a Catholic priest. The institution is in the main, indeed almost entirely, supported by the proceeds of the annual fairs held for its benefit, and by voluntary contributions. Its management is entrusted to a board of directors, with the Bishop at its head, the Sisters applying to this board for the means necessary for carrying out their noble undertaking, and it is, indeed, a noble work—a work worthy of all and every encouragement, of sympathy and of substance. These Sisters, in their self-sacrificing devotion, are patterns to us all, and, if we cannot attain to their abnegation, we can, at least, testify our regard and appreciation, by aiding them as far as may be in our power in the prosecution of their undertaking.

The United States Marine Hospital.

The United States Marine Hospital in this city is one of the best managed institutions of the kind in the United States. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, the surgeon in charge, is spoken of in terms of praise by those who are so unfortunate as to require hospital aid. One year since, the Government leased the hospital buildings to the Sisters of Mercy, and to their tender and attentive nursing as well as the care of the surgeon is to be credited the improved condition of the institution. Every person, white or black, male or female, employed in the navigation of rivers, lakes, or oceans, when disabled, or rendered unfit for duty from any cause whatever, is entitled to treatment in this hospital free of charge. To be admitted it is only necessary for a mariner to obtain a certificate of his profession from an officer of the boat on which he was last employed, or any other proof, and upon the presentation of this certificate to the Surveyor of Customs, whose office is at the custom-house, an order for admission will immediately be furnished. The following is the hospital report for the month of December, 1870:

No. patients remaining last day of November—	
Whites	51
Colored	44
Total	95
Admitted during December—	
Whites	84
Colored	46
Total	130
Discharged during the month—	
Whites	60
Colored	33
Total	93
Died during the month—	
Whites	3
Colored	2
Total	5
Remaining on last day of the month—	
White	77
Colored	50
Total	127
Private patients	9

T. J. GRIFFITHS, Surgeon in Charge.

Courier-Journal Job Office.

Mr. Joseph H. Stackhouse has become the purchaser of the COURIER-JOURNAL JOB OFFICE, and will, from and after this date, conduct it on his own account exclusively.

Having become the sole owner of this very large and well-appointed job office, it is, we are advised, Mr. Stackhouse's intention to at once add largely to its effectiveness by the addition of new presses and new types, and use all his energies and means to make it the most complete establishment of the kind in the State, and second to none in the West.

Mr. Stackhouse, during his twelve or fifteen years' service in the old COURIER counting room, made himself well known and largely popular. He is faithful, energetic, honorable, and competent, and deserves the large success which we cordially wish him in his new enterprise.

City Hospital Report.

The following is the report of pay and charity patients admitted, discharged, died and born at the Louisville City Hospital during the month of December, 1870:

Number of patients remaining November 30..	118
Number of patients admitted during December	94
Total	212
Number of patients discharged	60
Number of patients died	8
Number of patients remaining December 31..	144
Total	212
Number of Dispensary patients prescribed for and medicines furnished	100
Number of children born	4

MRS. E. H. GARY, Superintendent.

The Carriers and Dead-heads.

Commencing with to-day, we inaugurate a new system in this office, which requires each and every one of the carriers of the COURIER-JOURNAL to pay for all the papers they take on the spot. This will of necessity effectually abolish the dead-head system, and compel all who get the paper from the carriers, including even the editors, proprietors and reporters, to pay them for it. Corporations, institutions and charities heretofore receiving it gratis, will have to arrange to get it from our counting-room if they expect it on the same terms. If they take it from the carrier, they will have to pay him for it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

EIGHTEEN SEVENTY-ONE.

DR. G. W. FAYLE has nearly recovered from his severe illness.

A. JANUARY GRUNDY, of Terre Haute, was at the Galt House yesterday.

POLICE business was very dull last night, considering it was New Year's eve.

WM. HARTMAN and John Boyle, for drunkenness, were at police station No. 2 last night.

A FINE mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Carey, on the Bardstown turnpike, last Thursday night.

MR. W. S. MCFARLAND, a prominent lawyer of Owensboro, Ky., is in the city, stopping at the Willard Hotel.

THE Protestant Ministers' Association will meet in St. Paul's Episcopal church Monday morning at 10½ o'clock.

A TRANSFER wagon, heavily loaded with boxes of candles, broke down at the corner of First and Green streets yesterday.

DR. PEABODY, of the firm of Drs. Goddard & Peabody, Dentists, corner Fourth and Green streets, has left to try his fortune in Brazil.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE will lecture on spiritualism at Weisiger Hall this morning and evening. Miss Pease is a pleasing and persuasive speaker.

THE pupils of the Institute for the Blind have been invited to attend one of the concerts of the Alleghanians at Weisiger Hall this week, without charge.

WHILE a train of empty box cars was coming down Jefferson street, about 9 o'clock last night, some ruffian on the sidewalk deliberately fired six shots from a pistol into it.

A LITTLE boy had his face badly powder-burnt at the corner of Fourth and Water streets last night, while blowing the stem of a large firecracker, which exploded before the boy expected it.

THE Farmers' Home Journal at Lexington comes to us in a new and very handsome dress, and considerably enlarged. It is an excellent paper, and we are glad to see such evidence of its success.

MIKE MEILLING was arrested yesterday and placed in police station No. 1 for feloniously assaulting R. Shirley, on Hancock street, a few nights since. The jail and No. 4 had no fresh arrivals.

THIS issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL goes to all its subscribers, both in city and country, thus giving an unusually wide circulation to those advertisers who have a place in its columns to-day.

THE small-pox has made its appearance again in this city. There have been several cases reported at the Health office this week, and all have been looked after by the Health officers or wardens.

THERE were three deaths in this city last week over 70 years of age: Mr. Wm. Smith, born in Ireland, age 76; Miss Agnes F. Vertch, born in Scotland, age 72; Mrs. Geta Nebel, born in Germany, age 70.

GEN. CHAPMAN, late Judge of the Criminal Court, at Indianapolis, and recently appointed receiver of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, arrived in Louisville on Friday evening, and will henceforth have his office in this city.

JOHN MARTIN, JR., ESQ., of the Paducah Kentuckian, arrived in the city last night and is stopping at the United States Hotel. Mr. M. is on his way to Frankfort, where, we see it stated, he will present his claims to the Legislature as a candidate for Public Binder.

AT the last regular meeting of Corinthian Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term of six months: Adam Wayland, N. G.; Reid Cameron, V. G.; George Henry, Recording Secretary; W. F. Hecker, Permanent secretary; Samuel Lapp, Treasurer.

GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, Superintendent New Albany and Michigan City railroad, Captain C. B. Young, of Nashville, Tenn., W. H. Worthington, of Mississippi, T. R. Sconden, of Cleveland, Col. Compton and family, U. S. A., en route to New Orleans, and Major E. A. Young, Augusta, Ga., are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

MYSTIC Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, at Central Hall, last Wednesday evening, December 28th, elected the following officers for the ensuing term, viz: Wm. C. Smith, W. C.; L. W. Noel, V. C.; Jas. P. Nash, R. and C. S.; Geo. Dibble, T. S.; S. M. Eldridge, W. B. Representatives—Chas. W. German and Dr. B. O. Doyle. After the lodge closed, the members were invited to a splendid repast, to which the guests did ample justice.

DURING next week the amateur billiard players of this city are to have a chance of showing their skill in their favorite amusement. The Brunswick billiard saloon offers four prizes, consisting of a silver goblet, silver cup, and two magnificent cues, inlaid with pearl and ivory, to be presented to the four best players in the city. The contest for these prizes will begin on next Wednesday night, and continue from evening to evening until the decisions are made.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Liederkranz.

The twenty-second annual New Year's ball of the Liederkranz society is to be held at Glover's Rink, on Monday night, January 2, 1871. All passive members have free admission on presentation of cards of membership.

John B. Gough.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Young Men's Christian Association commences with January 9th a fine course of lectures. John B. Gough commences the course with three lectures on popular subjects, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

Opera House.

Mr. Owens has had a very successful week in Louisville, he not having played to a poor house in its course, and on Friday evening having the largest audience of the season. Yesterday afternoon, for the matinee, he was again greeted with a crowded audience, and again last night with a fair house for his rendition of Paul Pry and the Live Indian. Whatever may be said of Mr. Owens' merit as a superior actor in other parts than that of Solon Shingle, he certainly has the faculty of drawing crowded houses wherever and in whatever he may appear. Next Monday night Mr. Edwin Adams commences a week's engagement, presenting on Monday evening his conception of Hamlet.

New Year Calls—A Holiday Wanted.

A correspondent asks, in the subjoined letter, a question we are not authorized to answer. As far as we have been able to learn, it is the general intention to devote Monday to the usual New Year pastimes, as the attempt to carry on business in the ordinary, every-day style will probably meet with many drawbacks. But of course there is neither law nor custom to compel any man to close his shop-doors on the second day of January, and we therefore insert the following appeal for the benefit of those whose "governors" may be inhospitably inclined:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

Can you inform many anxious inquirers if Monday next will be generally observed as a holiday, as was the case last (Christmas) Monday? It seems fitting and appropriate that New-Year's day should be the omega of the holiday season, as Christmas is the alpha of the same. The day has already been designated by our law-makers as a legal holiday, and it has for several years been strictly observed as such by our banks. Besides, a custom that has formerly prevailed, that of our lady friends receiving at their homes the calls of their friends on Christmas day, has gradually grown into disuse, New-Year's day having been substituted therefor, as being the most appropriate day for that purpose. But, Mr. Editor, if our employers do not close doors and observe the day as it should be observed, now are we to enjoy the pleasure of calling upon and exchanging friendly greetings with those of our fair friends who will expect us to enjoy the benefits of their proverbial hospitality.

MAIN STREET.

Fire Report.

The total number of fire alarms for 1870 was 141. The total loss sustained by fire during the year foots up $237,300 50. The total amount of insurance on the above was $167,843 06. The clear loss sustained is $69,457 44. The expenses of sustaining the fire department for the year was $75,000, which includes the cost of repairing the machinery and houses, thereby placing them in better repair than they ever were before.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending Dec. 30, 1870:

Paul Discher to Barbara Allmeyer.
A. C. Clark to Susan Smith.
Octavius J. McKedin to Virginia L. Clark.
Wm. H. Hatch to Anna M. Farrell.
Valentin Roth to Mary E. Goon.
Gotlieb Fell to Fredericka Siebert.
Frank McLain to Mary F. Owen.
Morris C. Holmes to Belle Satterwhite.
Francis Cline to Anna Gobey.
Charles C. Voght to Lizzie Flozer.
James W. Glass to Sarah A. Ashbridge.
Wm. Ellis to Hermina Slabaum.
Jos. S. Day to Maggie Holterbaum.
Christian Glunk to Barbara Hess.
Jacob D. Henry to Fanny Wilson.
Charles Alden to Emma V. Cross.
John C. Loran to Maggie Fisher.
Gerhard Brand to Anna Margaret.
Henry W. Bohmer to Lizzie Kusner.
Ernst Zoeller to Catharine Sharp.
John W. Hawkins to M. L. Carter.
Jas. W. Jones to Lucinda Hyslip.

COLORED.

Sep Rese to Fanny Williams.
Levi Hall to Eliza Irvin.
Samuel Woods to Maria Ducker.
D. W. Beattie to Sarah F. Moore.
Green Wallace to Martha Ritchie.
Chas. Shaves to V. McBurke.
Wm. Johnson to Mary Green.
Chas. Taylor to Winnie Weaver.
V. Wiley to Louisa Long.
Dick Duncan to Sarah E. Jackson.
Thos. Martin to Georgia A. Burnside.
Thos. Jack to Isabell Shirley.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. LAFE JOSEPH, JUDGE PRO TEM.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

The year wound up with a very small share of business in this honorable court, which was disposed of as follows:

C. Johnson, W. Burns, T. Austram, T. Wimsey and W. Lamb, too much o' the critter; $5 each for the school fund.

Henry Medley, abuse of his mother; fined $15.

Pat. Owens, abuse of family; fined $10.

Kate Nelligan, drunk; sent to jail.

J. Jackson, J. Adams and T. Light, vagrancy; $100 each to answer.

George Drain, abuse of family; discharged.

A. Nincliff, petty larceny; bond $200.

T. Rigge, robbery; discharged.

John Hoke, fraud; discharged.

Fred Baker, fraud; bond $300.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

NEW SUITS.

Anton Kobler vs. Charles Huber. Attachment suit on the grounds that defendant is about to fraudulently dispose of his property to defeat plaintiff's claim of $121 80 due by note and $34 25 by open account.

James Paul vs. M. W. Satterwhite et al. Attachment suit against defendants and the steamer Pink Varble, on which plaintiff claims a reserved lien for the unpaid balance of the purchase money for the same in the sum of $850 38½.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Thos. P. Smith filed his report of settlement as Receiver, and turned over the books to S. S. [illegible] as Receiver.

Lotterty vs. Billings. Petition and three affidavits filed, and motion made to set aside the judgment heretofore rendered and motion submitted.

Masonic Savings Bank vs. J. H. Coke et al. Suit dismissed and attachment discharged.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following cases are on the trial docket for next week.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871.

Warrington & Co. vs. Sherrill & Co.
S. G. Henry & Co. vs. Adams Express Co.
D. Kaurreuer and wife vs. August Wild.
J. H. Kellogg & Co. vs. C. E. Meyer.
John Torr et al. vs. Wm. Preston.
J. S. Hamilton vs. J. S. Joplin.
Union Insurance Company vs. Varble & May.
Enterprise Insurance Company vs. same.
Same vs. same.
Robt. Howe vs. J. C. Mulholland et al.
F. Reedhar vs. Martin Pfeiffer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1871.

Brown & Richards vs. B. J. Nicholson.
John C. Deatmon vs. City.
Margaret Schusten vs. John Lieber.
Jacob Frank vs. Louisville Commercial Co.
Chas. Bobzeine vs. Wm. Balmer.
H. M. Bullitt vs. Margt. Oldham.
C. Mentze vs. J. M. Boggs et al.
John A. Dickinson vs. Lou. and Nash. R. R.
T. Jack Conn vs. P. & M. Pfeiffer.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1871.

Jeremiah Richards vs. the City.
Frank Finn vs. same.
C. H. Brooks vs. Zang, Voght & Co.
Thomas P. Hughes vs. Verhoff Bros.
E. S. Drane vs. Lou. Bridge Iron Co.
S. W. Pugh vs. F. C. Wellman.
James W. Keas vs. Isaac Collins.
Edward Harris vs. Kirk, Dennis & Co., and J. P. Young.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1871.

Richard S. Phillips vs. Thos. Calloway.
Montcalm & Levi vs. Varble & May.
Samuel Cassiday vs. John Kolopp et al.
James Haydon, adm'r., vs. O. Gray.
R. M. Glover vs. Spratt & Co.
J. B. Alexander vs. Geo. Hancock.
Jacob Schmidt vs. Thos. H. Shirley.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1871.

August Ehret vs. E. Heinecke.
Thomas Mays vs. W. Jay Johnson.
N. McDonald vs. Baird Brothers.
P. Jutz vs. J. Friend.
Egerton & Halsey vs. J. Giles.
Second National Bank of Louisville vs. E. L. Sessum et al.
Adam Klapp vs. Thos. H. Hunt & Co.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Pleasant Occurrence.

The employes of the Cincinnati Short-line railroad shops, desiring to show some substantial token of respect and esteem to Mr. Theo. G. Shaw, for many years manager of the car department, presented him on Saturday morning with a beautiful and costly reclining chair. It was manufactured to order by Messrs. Mitchel & Rammelsberg, of Cincinnati, at a cost of one hundred dollars. Mr. James Mann made the presentation, as follows:

MR. SHAW—As a slight token of our respect and esteem, we, the employes in your department, present you with this chair as a New Year's present, hoping that it may add to your comfort and happiness when you are permitted to rest from your arduous daily duties, and that the God of Heaven may spare you to enjoy many New Year openings, with peace and prosperity of mind, body and estate, and that His Kingdom may be your eternal home, is the heartfelt desire of your employes.

Mr. Shaw responded as follows:

MR. MANN AND GENTLEMEN: Your beautiful and costly gift was unexpected, and you have taken me by surprise in this presentation. I accept it, however, as a highly valued token of respect and esteem, coming from manly and generous hearts, and I shall cherish it as such as long as I am permitted to live. You are one and all endeared to me by many acts of kind assistance in our sometimes arduous labor, and I am pleased to bear witness to-day that, under the most trying circumstances, you have always responded with cheerfulness and alacrity to my calls, and that you have always proved equal to the allotted task. Thus may it ever be. Please accept my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, and as we journey on toward the setting sun, may our associations be as pleasant as they have been in the past.

A Presentation.

The reading-room of the Louisville Hotel was selected as a suitable place last night for the attaches of that splendid home for the traveler, to compliment their business manager, Mr. Phil Judge, with a beautiful, solid gold-headed ebony cane, and at an early hour he was notified that his company was very necessary in said room to satisfy the desires of a party of gentlemen. Upon entering the room Mr. E. C. Bohne, the popular book-keeper, in behalf of the other attaches, arose, and in a beautiful, smooth, and pathetic speech tendered the "staff," much to the surprise of Mr. Judge. In response Mr. Judge merely thanked the donors, remarking that he had been taken unawares and was not prepared to make a speech, but invited them all into the dining hall, where wine flowed freely for some time. The inscription on the cane was as follows: "Presented to Mr. Phil Judge by the attaches of Louisville Hotel. Jan. 1st, 1871."

The Alleghanians.

The original Alleghanians, who have delighted millions of people in nearly every country and clime in the world, will give two of their concerts in Weisiger Hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. When they were here five or six years ago, Mr. Prentice said: "To hear the Alleghanians sing 'Where Shall the Soul Find Rest' is worth double the price of admission." The N. Y. Methodist says "they sing the music of the heart;" and the editor of the Masonic Review says, "I would brave any storm or suffer any inclemency of weather to hear these wonderful children of song." They play but two or three bell pieces each evening, just enough to create a desire to hear them again; but their singing is the most delightful and wonderful part of the entertainment. They are the most effective quartette in the world. Any one who has heard them sing "The Ship on Fire" will want to hear them again, and the 'Good-Time Coming' is almost as good. Their entertainments are of the highest moral character. Says the Christian Advocate: "They are ministers of good speaking to the great heart of humanity in soothing strains of beauty." The religious as well as the secular press everywhere is enthusiastic in its praise of this popular troupe. Let them have a good reception here.

To S. S. Teachers and Superintendents.

The Alleghanians, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, offer a most excellent entertainment for Sabbath-schools on Wednesday afternoon. The admission price for children will be only fifteen cents, or one hundred tickets for $12 50, to be had in advance at the office of Weisiger Hall. Sections of the hall will be reserved for schools if application be made before noon Wednesday.

Presentation.

The employes of the Market-street railroad, on Saturday last, presented a handsome gold badge to Mr. Charles Lepeaute. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Thos. Crane, Chas. Delvecchio, John McDonald and Fred. Rausch, with the latter as spokesman, waited on Mr. Lepeaute, and addressed him as follows:

MR. LEPEAUTE: You are no doubt surprised to see so many around you, and will be more so perhaps when you learn the reason. The employes of the Citizen's Passenger Railway Company have deputised me in their name to present a small token of their respect to you as a gentleman and an officer of the road you represent. We have always found you courteous, kind, considerate, ever faithful and constant at your post of duty, yet thoughtful for those placed under you.

In conclusion, please accept from the employes of this company a gold badge, manufactured for the purpose and with appropriate design and engraving. With this request "comply and be happy."

Mr. L. replied in a very graceful and happy manner.

The Hotel of Cincinnati.

Our cousins up the river have long been famous for their poverty-stricken hotels. The Burnet House took the lead for some years, but at the best its status has not been above that of a second-class house, and a poor second-class specimen at that. Now, with its dingy furniture, soiled carpets and shabby generalities, it would scarcely pass muster in a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. It seems that the Carlisle House, a comparatively new institution, has taken the lead, and it is, indeed, the only public house of entertainment in the city where the guest can realize the comfort and luxury of a first-class hotel. The popular proprietor, Mr. Charles G. Brown, has kept up with the progressive spirit of the age, and the traveling public have not been slow to ascertain this fact. It is the fashionable hotel of Cincinnati, and such well-posted individuals as the managers of Nilsson, Kellogg and other artistic celebrities have acknowledged the fact by domiciling their principals there.

Golladay's Last Drawing.

In Golladay's forty-second drawing at Bowling Green last Monday, Mr. Nelson Clement, of Bowling Green, Ky., drew the capital prize—house and lot, $2,000; Mr. Lebo quet, conductor on the Short Line road, between this city and Cincinnati, drew the second prize—piano, $1,000; Mr. Radly, of the firm of Ryno & Radly, No. 1n, Ky., drew the third prize—10 shares capital stock in the Bowling Green Gas Works, $1,000; J. D. McGoodwin and J. J. Wiltutn drew the $500 piano; A. C. Hess, of New Haven, Illinois, drew the $100 in gold.

Scott Glore sold many fine prizes besides the piano, among which were two suits of clothes, $100; 4 cash prizes of $50 each, 100 tickets in next drawing, 1 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, $85; gold bracelets, $50; and a number of others.

Golladay's next drawing takes place at Richmond, Kentucky, January 23d. The leading prizes are $500 in gold, $500 in silver, $500 in greenbacks, horse and buggy, $500, piano, $500 &c.

☞ It will be seen by their card that ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett and C. M. Briggs have formed a partnership for the practice of law in our city. A new feature in their business is the collection of debts all over the South. Our merchants and manufacturers have heretofore had frequent difficulties in collecting the debts due them at distant points, because they knew no attorneys to whom to send the claims, and there was no law firm in our city prepared to undertake them. This difficulty is removed by the arrangements of Messrs. Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs. All our citizens will now have to do is to place their claims in the hands of this firm, who, through their correspondents at all points, will attend to the collections.

Rio Coffee.

Messrs. Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Fifth street, advertise for sale 1,000 bags Rio coffee, at prices which give the buyer the advantage of the reduction in duty under the new tariff.

☞ Read the advertisement of book-keeper wanted.

☞ Prof. Hartt, of Cornell University, recently returned from an exploring expedition up the valley of the Amazon, has come back fortified with facts which are destined, he says, to completely demolish Agassiz's glacial theory.

☞ Mr. Bierstadt, the artist, has sent a hippopotamus hide to be tanned, and the delicate operation will only require two years. It takes five men to handle it on slippery occasions.

CITY FEATURES.

The Hamilton Opera-house Drawing.

The commissioners of the Hamilton Opera-house drawing, finding the business of such magnitude as to preclude the probability of a successful result before the 31st of January, have postponed the drawing until that date, when, we are assured, it will positively take place. The gentlemen in charge are well-known and responsible citizens, and there is no question that under their supervision, the business will be conducted in a straightforward and honorable manner. A satisfactory alteration has been made by the substituting of $40,000 in cash for real estate valued at the same amount. The scheme now stands as follows:

The Hamilton Opera House, valued at..	$110,000 00
1 cash prize at $20,000 00............	20,000 00
1 cash prize at $5,000 00............	5,000 00
5 cash prizes at $1,000 00............	5,000 00
8 cash prizes at $500............	4,000 00
60 cash prizes at $100 00............	6,000 00
76 prizes............	$150,000 00

There will be one prize to every 450 tickets, and the latter can be procured upon application by letter to the Hamilton Opera-house Commissioners, Hamilton, Ohio, or to W. Scott Glore, corner of Third and Jefferson streets. The enterprise is decidedly one of the most popular of the kind ever started, and so much confidence is felt in its integrity, that the probability is, before the day of the drawing, the tickets will command a premium.

The Improved Domestic Sewing Machine.

This machine has been greatly improved, now having the drop feed, with other very important improvements, which make it a superior manufacturing or family machine. It uses neither grinding cams nor rattling cog-wheels, but by a very simple arrangement of mechanical power it is put into successful operation. Parties contemplating the purchase of a sewing machine will consult their own interest by examining the Improved Domestic and deciding for themselves. One thing seems to be certain, that the aged and the young will pronounce the machine a domestic pleasure.

The machine may be seen at the agency, on Jefferson street, No. 51, between Second and Third, north side, at Mrs. T. J. Hall's, where testimonials may be seen of reliable persons, and where orders are taken for any style of cabinet finish, which only varies the prices, as there is but one size manufactured, and that will do a greater range of work than all the other standard machines. We do not make misrepresentations to secure sales, but simply ask you to try it and decide according to your own judgment. Special agent, Mrs. J. R. Birch.

☞ The most beautiful photographs, painted in oil and water colors, as well as plain photographs and other pictures, all sizes and of a very exquisite finish, are now on exhibition at 144 Main, second gallery below Fourth. Those wishing to patronize J. C. Elrod will please remember that this gallery is new and elegant, has the best light, best artists and photographers, and makes first-class work cheaper than any other house in the South or West, and that during business hours J. C. Elrod will be found only at 144 Main street, and holds himself responsible for pictures made in this gallery and no other.

☞ Special attention is called to the large sale of Adams & Co.'s Express goods at auction-rooms, 89 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, by Wharton & Co.

☞ The cheapest and best pianos and organs at Will S. Hays', 160 Fourth street.

☞ The place for real nice pictures is at Fay's, 74 Fourth street. They are Ferreotypes.

$2 75.

New York Mills muslin shirts, with Richardson's best twenty-two hundred linen, at only $2 75 each—$16 50 per half dozen—at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

Little Brown Jug

at the Knickerbocker.

Important to the Festive.

For the richest and purest milk ever delivered in the city, leave orders for tickets at Henderson's Alderney Dairy—office, west side of Fifth street, just south of Kentucky.

☞ Music day and night at the Knickerbocker.

The Mode of Baptism.

A *verbatim* report of the debate of Rev. Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Boston, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

Cheapest and Best.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

☞ The immense business that Sproule & Mandeville are doing enables them to be in something new every week in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. National Hotel building, Nos. 124 and 126, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Young's Camphor Ice Soap. Delightful for winter. Prevents chapping. At all druggists.

☞ Largest and most elegant stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Sproule & Mandeville's, National Hotel building, corner Main and Fourth, Nos. 124 and 126.

The Gift for the Season—Premium Teas.

If you desire to make your own or your friend's home cheerful during the coming holidays, supply it with a pound of premium tea. Beside the satisfaction of drinking choice tea, your tickets may gain a prize ranging from $5 to $5,000. Go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, where all can be supplied with premium teas. S. R. Hieronymus.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

The Final Report and Settlement of Thos. P. Smith, Receiver.

[OFFICIAL.]

To the Louisville Chancery Court:

In pursuance of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved March 17, 1870, and the order of this Court of the 28th November, 1870, I now proceed to state and settle my accounts as the Receiver of said Court, finally, as follows: [Here follows a full statement of accounts in detail, too long for publication in this column.]

The first twenty-four pages of this statement shows a full and final settlement of my actings and accounts as Receiver of this Court. I report in the first foregoing twenty-four pages hereof, the amount of money in my hands as Receiver, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $28,331 62, and I also now report the said sum of $28,331 62 in the Planter's National Bank, subject to the order of this Court, and to payment to my successor, in full settlement under the provisions of the act of the 17th of March, 1870. I present and file herewith the certificate from said bank, showing said balance to my credit on this day. I have also stated in detail the amount remaining in each cause, and wherever distribution has been ordered, the names of the parties entitled to the same. I have also reported the sums paid out by me as Receiver, under order of Court, since the 18th day of March, 1870, and in what causes said sums were paid, and to whom they were paid. I also report that no checks have been drawn by me which have not been paid; and that there are now no outstanding unpaid checks. I have gone over all my checks, for the purpose of ascertaining this fact, and believe the above statement to be correct. I have also gone carefully over my books, and corrected all errors, so far as I have been able to detect errors, and believe the amounts are now correct, as shown in the foregoing statement. The whole amount of money received and paid out by me, since I was ordered to take charge of the funds in court, in April, 1854, amounts to about $5,000,000, a great deal of which has been distributed in small sums to numerous creditors and distributees. One great difficulty in keeping the accounts accurate at all times arises from orders to withdraw funds obtained by counsel on application to court, on misapprehension of the condition of the fund, or the right to withdraw. The two cases in which over-payments were made, viz: Morehead's administrator vs. Morehead's heirs, $282 58, and Davidson's executors vs. Ballard's heirs, $650 50, arose on orders of that character. In both cases there are funds yet to be brought into court more than sufficient to make the deficits good.

Herewith I bring into court two ledgers used by me, marked Nos. 1 and 2, in which I have kept my accounts, also the original check-books, containing the marginal notes of checks issued by me since I have held the office of Receiver, marked from No. 1 to 6 inclusive; also duplicate receipts for sums paid since the 1st of January, 1870, numbered from 12,669 to 13,187 inclusive. All duplicate receipts prior to the 1st of January, 1870, have been heretofore returned with my semi annual report, and are on file in the Clerk's office of this court. The counterpart of these duplicate receipts I consider that I have the right to retain for my own security, it being my understanding that the purpose of duplicate receipts was that one set should be filed in the Clerk's office, and the others retained by me. I have also incorporated in the foregoing statement a schedule of all stock and bonds remaining upon special deposit, and the names of the cases in which they are deposited, and ask that they be taken out of my hands by proper orders of court. I respectfully ask that this report be approved and confirmed, and the proper orders made under the act of March 17, 1870, for the settlement of my accounts; that a full settlement be made with me, that I may pay over the balance in my hands to my successor, as provided in sections 6 and 8 of said act of March 17, 1870, and have a full acquittance. All of which is respectfully submitted, this 31st day of December, 1870.

[Signed] THOMAS P. SMITH.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00.

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store.

de31 103½ FOURTH ST.

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWITT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

ROLLER SKATING
At the Rink,
Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

EVERY SATURDAY from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and SATURDAY EVENING from 7½ to 10. No charge for admission to day assemblies. del dtf

C. FLETCHER BENNETT
(Successor to Fletcher & Bennett),

INVITES AN EXAMINATION OF HIS COMPLETE & BEAUTIFUL STOCK

—OF—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches;
Fine Opera, Leontine and Vest Chains;
Lockets and Crosses;
Sets of Diamond, Pearl, Coral, & Other Jewelry;
Elegant Diamond Pins and Rings;
Chain and Band Bracelets;
Gold-headed Canes,
Spectacles and Opera Glasses,
Silver Pitchers and Goblets,

And an extensive assortment of Fancy Silver and Plated Ware, to be seen at

The Old Stand,
NO. 152 MAIN ST.,
Bet. Fourth & Fifth.

de18 dtjal

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE undersigned, Tobacco Manufacturer, has been engaged in manufacturing all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO

for over forty years, and is now permanently located in this city, and has on hand and for sale the following kinds:

30 boxes superior Big Bone pound lump;
20 boxes Kink-Head Twist, 16½ lbs;
40 boxes choice Bright Pound, 5-oz lump;
20 boxes Turtle-shell Pounds;
40 caddies Turtle-shell Quarters;
50 caddies Bright Quarters;
20 caddies Bright 14's;
40 caddies Bright Navy ¾'s;
40 boxes 5's, very bright Tobacco;
60 caddies Sunny South Quarters.

These goods are all put up under my own supervision and all warranted. J. B. Wilder & Co., No. 181 Main street, are my sole agents for my Tobacco. Call and see me at corner of York and Eighth streets, one square south of Broadway.

de2 deodim B. MUSSELMAN.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au13 Wed&Sat

ESTABLISHED IN LOUISVILLE, 1850.

WEBSTER'S GALLERY OF Photographic Art!

The most spacious, elegant, and complete gallery in the Southwest. Toilet rooms with every convenience for ladies and children. Specialties—First-class work of every description. Motto—"We strive to please." None but first-class workmen employed.

I. B. WEBSTER, Proprietor,
no24 TuSu&Tu6m 85 Fourth street.

M. C. RAMSEY,
JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, is receiving a large stock of

ELEGANT SILVER-WARE,

Ladies' Watches and Opera Chains, Holiday Goods, Wedding Presents, Opera Glasses, Pebbles, and fine Spectacles. no8d3m

R. R. JONES,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
No. 479 West Market St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAS a large assortment of his celebrated "Monitress" pounds and half pounds, in assorted packages, which he respectfully invites the wholesale trade to examine before purchasing. de21 tuthsplm

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.
FR. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary.
LEWIS C. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

Office, 144 & 146 Broadway, New York.

CASH ACCUMULATIONS $45,000,000—all the Property of the Members Insured

The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world.

Applications for insurance or for agencies may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent for Kentucky,
No. 142 West Main street, Louisville.

Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de17 eodtmthp

REDUCTION IN DUTIES!

H. C. ARMSTRONG,

On account of Reduction in Duties, offers his stock of GROCERIES at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

4 1-2 lbs Best Fancy Coffee for - - - - - -	$1 00
5 lbs Good Coffee for - - - - - - -	1 00
Best Japan Tea - - - - - - -	$1 15 per lb
Best Green Tea - - - - - - -	1 65 per lb
9 lbs N. O. Sugar - - - - - - -	$1 00
7 1-2 lbs Best N. O. Sugar - - - - - -	1 00

EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN PROPORTION.

No. 370 Market st., bet. Ninth and Tenth, south side.

ja1 Su24tp

J. V. ESCOTT & SON
OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc13 eodtf

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES!

THE Young Men's Christian Association announce the following course of Lectures for the winter:

Monday, Jan. 9, 1871—John B. Gough—
Subject: "Eloquence and Orators."

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871—John B. Gough—
Subject: "Fact and Fiction."

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871—John B. Gough—
Subject: "Peculiar People."

Monday, Feb. 6, '71—Rev. W. H. Milburn—
Subject: "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

Tuesday, Feb. 7, '71—Rev. W. H. Milburn—
Subject: "Andrew Jackson."

Friday, Feb. 17, 1871—George Kennan—
Subject: "The Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus."

Mr. Gough's Lectures will be given in Weisiger Hall. Due notice will be given of the place for the others.

Tickets for the course, $3—for sale at the rooms of Association, at Wm. Kendrick's, C. P. Barnes & Bro.'s, and W. H. Bulkley's. Single admission—To Mr. Gough's lectures, 75 cents; to the others, 50 cents. Reserved seats, in all cases, 25 cents extra, to be procured at D. P. Faulds' music house.

N. B.—A large saving by taking season tickets. ja1 d3

THREE FREE LECTURES
By PROF. O. S. FOWLER
AT WEISIGER HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7:30, on Life, Health, and Self-culture.
SABBATH EVENING—The Deity and Immortality, as proven from man's moral nature.
MONDAY EVENING—Love, Selection, Courtship, and Married Life.

Phrenological consultations and advice as to your own and children's health, best business, culture, marriage, &c., at the Galt House, daily, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 9.

Philosophy of Life.

DR. W. NICELY will deliver a course of five lectures at Templars' Hall, corner of Green and Eleventh streets, Louisville, commencing on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, 1871—the subjects Anatomy, Physiology, Electricity, Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, and all the wonderful phenomena of Spiritualism; also the true science of the Cause and Cure of Disease scientifically explained. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admittance to first lecture 10 cts. ja1 d2*

LECTURE.

THE Rev. J. A. ROONEY, O. P., will deliver a lecture in Weisiger Hall on Sunday evening, Jan. 8, 1871, for the benefit of the Poor Magdalens on Eighth street.

Subject—"The Catholic Doctrine of Infant Baptism."

Admission 50 cents. ja1 Su3&Su

AMUSEMENTS.

Dancing.

MONS. & MDME. MUELLER'S second and last term for Misses and Masters, commences on Friday and Saturday next, January 6 and 7, 1871, at 3 p. m., at their academy, Masonic Temple. Grand Exhibition during second term.

Masonic Temple.

MONS. MUELLER'S Evening Class for Ladies and Gentlemen will be continued each Tuesday at 8 p. m. for advanced pupils, and each Thursday at 8 p. m. for new beginners and waltzing classes. Apply at hall or residence, 130 Walnut st.

OPERA-HOUSE.

First night of the celebrated and popular American actor,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

ON MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1871, will be acted Shakspeare's great tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet..........Mr. Edwin Adams

Saturday—Edwin Adams Matinee.

THE ALLEGHANIANS
Vocalists
AND
SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

Will give TWO of their popular concerts in

Weisiger Hall,

Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings,

January 3 and 4, 1871.

A Change of Programme

EACH EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra—for sale in advance at D. P. Faulds' music store, 70 Main st. Admission to Family Circle, only 25 cents.

Special Notice.

Grand Matinee Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 2½ o'clock, for schools, families and children. Admission—Adults, 25 cents, children 15 cents. ja1 d3

FIRST ANNUAL BALL

—OF THE—

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society,

—ON—

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, '71,

At St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

Managers—Martin Nippert, M. Clark, W. H. Boyce, Joseph Stuber, Chris. Boehe, George Rehm, Jacob Rehm, John Hasselbeck, M. Brinkman, W. Welsh. Tickets, one dollar. de30 d4

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
UNITED SONS OF ERIN
Will be given at the
Masonic Temple,
Monday Evening, January 2, 1871.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John O'Day, Matthew Curran, Wm. C. McDowell, J. P. McGrath, Morgan McSheehy, John Fitzgerald.

Musical Director.......Morgan McSheehy.

Tickets, $1 50.

Floor Managers—John Shelly, Andrew Boyle, J. M. Dunn, T. W. McNally, John Coakley, William M. Collins, J. Louis Brady, Joseph Cole, and Dan. McCann.

Managers—Dennis Lincoln, Michael Kean, Patrick Carroll, J. Kavanaugh, Dr. McDonaugh, Dan. Guy, J. M. O'Niel, Jas. McGorley, F. F. Dougherty, Jerry Scanlin, P. Tevlin, Pat. Shea, John O'Hara, Con. O'Niel.

Clancy & Brother set the supper, which is sufficient guarantee that all will be pleased. d18,22,25,27,29,ja1

LOST.

LOST—MONEY—On the East Walnut-street cars, $10 50, the week's wages of a poor man. A liberal reward will be paid if left at Hackett, Anderson & Forman's, Main st., bet. Bullitt and Fifth.

LOST—PHOTOGRAPH—In Louisville, a large ladies' photograph, between Webster's Gallery and the bridge depot. Please leave it at the Courier-Journal office.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—REWARD—From the undersigned, on the night of the 29th inst., at his home, 6 miles from the city, near the Bardstown turnpike, a dark brown horse; some white on hind foot; tail thin; about 15 hands high; age 10 or 12 years. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be suitably rewarded. E. S. CARY, at Geo. H. Cary & Co's, No. 81 Fourth street. ja1d2*

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Large Sale of Adams Express Co. Goods, Unclaimed Packages, Boxes, Trunks, Valises, &c.,

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, 1871, at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m.,
Large stock of Boots and Shoes, including many extra goods for men's, boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's wear.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 a. m., for account of whom it may concern, Canned Fruits, Glassware, Soap, Starch, Star Candles, Wrapping Paper, Buckets, Baskets, and a variety of other articles. Also 18 pcs ingrain, Hemp, and Venetian Carpets, Mats, &c. Also Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 10 a. m., regular sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Retail Stock, &c. Terms cash.

ja1 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

GROCERIES AND FURNITURE
AT AUCTION
BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh street.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 3, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell a splendid lot of Groceries, consisting of N. O. Molasses (crop 1870), Sugar, Canned Oysters, Vinegar, Brooms, Scrubbing Brushes, Indigo, &c. After which we will sell a large lot of fine and low-priced Bedsteads.

ja1 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main.

Oak, Walnut, and Rosewood Sets; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, will sell the above, together with Mattresses, Stoves, &c. ja1

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
233 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, south side.

Large and Attractive Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION.

Special Sale for City Buyers.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock,
900 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans;
50 Gum Arctics and Overs.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—
300 lots Ass'd Hoods, Gloves, Shawls, &c.;
100 doz. Ass'd Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas;
ALSO
25 pieces Ass'd Ingrain Carpets.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4,
750 cases Boots and Shoes;
100 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Kip and Grain Boots.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

Ann Carlin, administratrix of Peter Carlin, deceased, plaintiff, against Wm. Carlin, Peter Carlin, and J. W. Reid, defendants. Jefferson Common Pleas Court, v. e. Nos. 6,984 and 6,985.

ON MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, and county of Jefferson, I will sell to the highest bidder 225 acres of land, more or less, lying in the county of Jefferson, on the waters of Floyd's Fork. Levied upon as the property of Wm. Carlin, to satisfy v. e. Nos. 6,984 and 6,985, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of Ann Carlin, administratrix of Peter Carlin, deceased, vs. Wm. Carlin, Peter Carlin, and J. W. Reid, on the 19th day of November, 1870.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

ROBT. G. VANCE, D. S.
de30 c3 JNO. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

GEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. Sam. Hildreth
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. David.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. S. M. Wade.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. Whitten.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja1 dt

Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2

S. M. GARRETT, Master.... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
MARYMAN & CO., Agents,
No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

CITY OF QUINCY........{ WISE, Master. BOWN, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

C. LEVI, Sup't.

Novelties in Real Laces,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,
107 FOURTH STREET,

Consisting of

Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, and Coiffures in Point Gaze, Point Applique, Valenciennes, and the favorite "Point Duchess."

Also a most perfect assortment of

NEW FANS

And other FANCY GOODS.

de15 d12

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,
Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, enclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-houses in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments of all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties should telegraph in advance. For information, parties visiting Memphis are referred to the [illegible] for themselves.

de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—to sell the LIFE and CAMPAIGNS of

Gen. R. E. LEE,

By JAMES D. McCABE, Jr., of Va.

[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—FOR

Physical Life of Man and Woman

[illegible]

$15 A DAY [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]